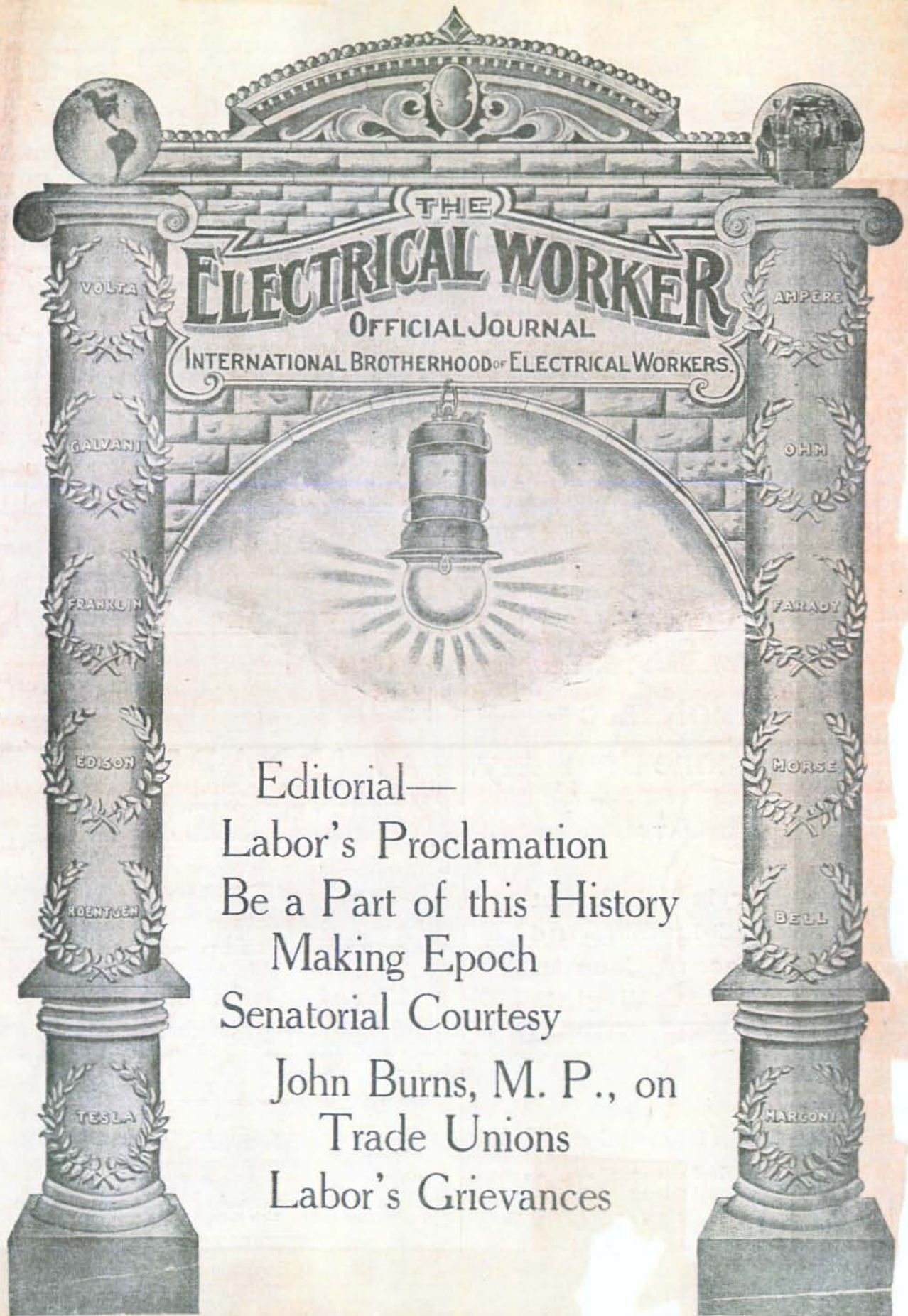


APRIL, 1906



Editorial—  
Labor's Proclamation  
Be a Part of this History  
Making Epoch  
Senatorial Courtesy  
John Burns, M. P., on  
Trade Unions  
Labor's Grievances

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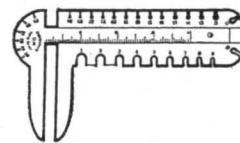
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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

I

# HEADLIGHT

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

*C. J. Barnett*  
B.O.F. L.F. DIV. 23.  
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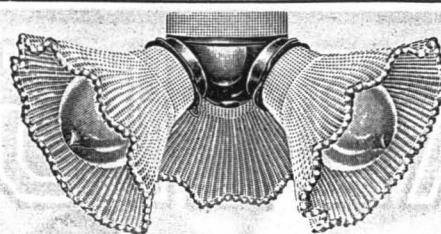
LARNED CARTER & CO. Makers, Detroit, Mich.

APR 1906

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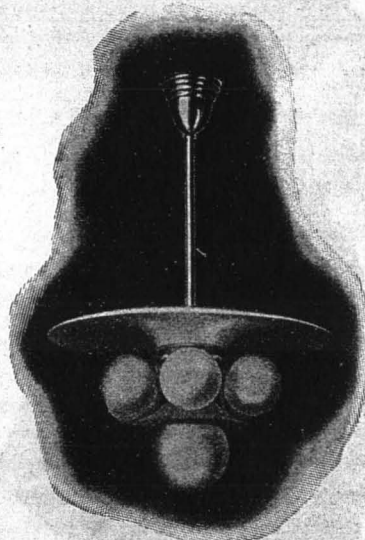
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National Carbon Co.

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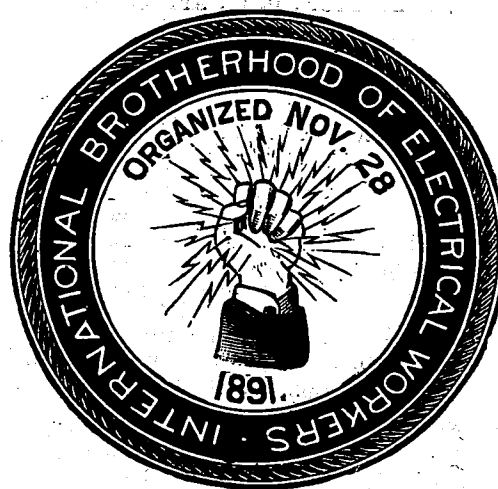
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# THE ELECTRICAL



# WORKER

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary  
General Offices: 509 Corcoran Building  
Washington, D. C.

# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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## Grand President's Page.

### Special Notice.

The attention of all Local Unions is called to section 5 of article 16 of the Constitution to wit:

Sec. 5. If a member has not been for three years in good standing in the Brotherhood and the L. U. to which he applies for admission has a higher initiation fee than that paid by him when initiated, he shall pay the difference before being admitted and given a working card. His dues shall begin on the first of the month following the acceptance of his card; the amount of dues paid by him in advance of this date shall be returned to him by his former L. U., less the percapita. No L. U. shall require a member to pay the difference in initiation at a greater rate than one dollar (\$1.00) per day for each day he works. In no case shall a journeyman member, who has been in good standing three years or more, be required to take an examination or pay any difference in initiation fee, or any sum for a working card. He shall, upon the deposit of his traveling card in any L. U., be issued the necessary working card.

It will be seen upon reading this law that no Local Union has the right to refuse to accept the traveling card of any brother when properly presented, unless it is in recognized difficulty (sections 8 and 9, article 16), nor can a Local Union require any journeyman member who has been for three or more years in continuous good standing to take an examination or pay any difference in initiation fee or any sum for a working card, which must be issued to him upon the deposit of his traveling card.

If a member has not been in continuous good standing for three or more years, and the Local Union to which he applies for admission has a higher initiation fee than that paid by him when initiated, he shall pay the difference before being admitted and given a working card. The law "in a nutshell" means that a Local Union not in recognized difficulty is re-

quired to accept the traveling card of any member when properly presented, without any examination, as to his practical ability.

If a member has not been in continuous good standing for three years or more he shall be required to pay any difference in initiation fee that may exist between that paid by him when initiated and the initiation of the Local Union to which he applies for admission.

If a member has been in continuous good standing for three years or more then no Local Union can require him to pay any differences in initiation fee or any sum for a working card, and must be given a working card if necessary upon the deposit of his card.

### Special Notice.

The attention of all Local Unions is called to sections 8 and 9 of Art. 16 of the Constitution, to-wit:

Sec. 8. Any L. U. in recognized difficulty shall not be required to accept traveling cards during such difficulty, or for 90 days after such difficulty is settled. Notice of all L. U's. in difficulty will be published in the Worker each month.

Sec. 9. Difficulties shall not be recognized as such unless notice of same has been received at the general office from D. C. in jurisdiction where such difficulty exists.

Section 8 gives any Local Union in recognized difficulty the right to refuse to accept traveling cards during such difficulty, and for ninety days after such difficulty is settled. Notice of such difficulty will be published in the Worker each month.

Before a difficulty can be recognized, however, notice must be received at the general office from the District Council in the jurisdiction where such difficulty exists (Sec. 9.)

No Local Union will be upheld in refusing to accept traveling cards unless the laws quoted above are carried out. There can be no room for argument, as the law is very plain, and should be understood by every member and Local Union.



### Easy Money.

An advertisement appeared recently in one of the daily papers to the effect that union linemen were wanted for work out of the city.

A business agent of one of our large Locals who is ever on the alert sent several members to apply for the positions. Each applicant was questioned as to his standing in the Brotherhood, and was told that he must be paid up to date if he hoped to get any consideration. Those of the applicants that played their parts well were told that the corporation in whose interests the agency was working was friendly disposed towards organized labor but there were an element in the Brotherhood that was very undesirable inasmuch as they were continually agitating, ever courting trouble, never satisfied with their position or policy of the company relative to working rules and wages paid. This element, the company desired to ostracise from its employ and from membership in the Brotherhood, if possible. The corporation had no intent whatsoever to injure the interests of the organization; oh, no! they believed in organized labor, with the usual "if's."

The salary was to be four dollars a day and two dollars for expenses as well as a steady position with the company. Two of our members are now at work and will make a detailed report to the company every week, also one to the writer.

This company can never accomplish its ends by adopting such tactics. Money cannot buy the honest principle of an honest man regardless of his position in life.

If he is a union man and believes in the principles of the Labor Movement, and is approached by an emissary of an employer or corporation to sell his principle for a few tainted dollars he can be relied on to spurn it.

However, as it is necessary to fight fire with fire, we will be pleased to furnish all the men this particular company may need for this purpose.

The company will save time and unnecessary expense and will get just as good results if it will apply to our general office for men, direct.

One who has given the labor movement any serious study will wonder why an employer would adopt such tactics, inasmuch as they are preaching continually that the rank and file of the movement are too radical; surely they cannot hope to make men more conservative by this method; if they do they are very foolish, for it will act just to the contrary. A corporation might just as well try to deprive the earth of the light of the sun, moon, and stars, as to try to stop the progress of our Brotherhood.

The set backs we have had to endure in the past were caused by our own mistakes. We have profited by those mistakes and will see to it that they do not occur again.

Our Local Unions are required to con-

duct their business in a business-like way according to our laws (which can be had on application to our general office). We do not care who knows what business we transact at our meetings but we do think that the action of this particular corporation in trying to manufacture traitors through the proffer of dollars and false promises, (which they never keep), is an action that will open the eyes of the non-unionists and be the means of helping us in our campaign for a bigger, a better, and a more prosperous Brotherhood.

### Where Our Organizers Are.

Reports from Southern California show that Special Organizer Brother W. E. Kennedy is doing grand work. He is rounding up the non-union men beyond expectation.

An effort is being made to better organize the wage earners of Philadelphia under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. It is expected that there will be at least twenty salaried organizers there by the middle of April.

Brother J. W. Armstrong will represent our Brotherhood in the campaign.

Brother A. W. McIntyre is at work in Buffalo, N. Y., trying to add strength to our locals in and around that city.

We need about two hundred and fifty volunteer organizers throughout our jurisdiction; any Brother who is willing to spend one or two nights each week in the interest of the Brotherhood will please communicate with me for further particulars.

Brother S. H. Cleary will start work in Denver, Col. and vicinity on April 1, in the interests of our Brotherhood.

We should have more members in Colorado, and we are going to try and get them.

### Labor and Politics.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, headed the Delegation of Labor leaders that called on President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon, and Frye, a few days ago and appealed to those gentlemen in the name of organized labor, for just consideration of the bills now before both houses of Congress favorable to organized labor. President Gompers made the mission of the delegation quite clear; he informed our beloved President and Messrs. Cannon and Frye that in case the appeal was ignored, an appeal would be made direct to the voters of the country.

In other words if the ears of our Nation's Law Makers were deaf to the united plea made by organized labor for fair and honest legislation, then organized labor would go into politics, and endeavor to elect men to public office that would enact laws favorable to the organized and unorganized wage earners of the country.

The warning has been sounded and we all should prepare to lay aside our personal feeling relative to the political ques-

tion and flock to the support of candidates for public office that will give the wage earners "A square deal."

Many politicians are of the opinion that the action of President Gompers and Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is a bluff and nothing will result therefrom.

Those wise ones will soon change their opinions if the protest lodged is not heeded, for the wage earners of the country, organized and unorganized, are aroused as they never were before, and will rally to the polls on election day and cast their ballots for candidates pledged to support measures that will result in benefit to us all.

Let us hope such action will be unnecessary, on our part, but in case it is, let us all cast aside our partisan political beliefs and by the united use of the ballot at the polls on election day demonstrate to the politicians that have been tossing us around like a rubber ball, in the past, that they can hoodwink us no longer, we ask for no favors only justice and right; let us see to it that we get it.

#### Don'ts for Electrical Workers.

Don't imagine you are the only first-class mechanic in the business; remember there are others.

Don't stay any longer than necessary in a position you are dissatisfied with; it is bad for yourself as well as your employers.

Don't blame others for your own negligence.

Don't work all day for a contractor and do work on your own hook at night that would be done through him otherwise.

Don't think you can do that small job without using your safety belt; accidents occur when least expected.

Don't expect to receive sick benefits if you are in arrears for dues, or fail to adhere to the laws governing same.

Don't arise in a meeting of your Local Union and preach one thing and the following day practice another.

Don't accuse some one of having stolen your conduit wrench, when you want to borrow one; they don't cost much.

Don't borrow money when you are broke, and forget to pay it back when you have a surplus on hand.

#### Letter from Grand Vice-President.

The new constitution provides that the Vice-President shall report to the Grand President instead of to the members through the columns of the Worker. My report last month was made accordingly. During the month, however, I have received several letters complaining because of my failure to let the rank and file know what was transpiring in the territory through which I passed. On my way West from Springfield, Ill., I stopped at Denver, Col., and in company with Brother S. H. Cleary, of Local 121, interviewed the major portion of the linemen who were em-

ployed in and around Denver by the Bell Telephone Company, to see if it would be possible to induce them to purge their minds of the personal notions which had been growing to an unnatural size. Personal notions when they are nursed are to the mind as weeds are to the garden; they grow so fast that there will eventually be no room for the good fruit that may be in either. Finding that it was impossible to get them to eliminate the personal features I solicited and received permission from Local 121 to place another charter in Denver, said charter to be for telephone employees. "Such a thing has never been heard of before" are the remarks which some good old timers have made to me. To them I wish to make answer that there were several good things that they and I have passed in our time which we could have had for the asking, that have developed to such an extent as to become in the opinion of the public at large, marvels. The fact that it has not been customary to place two charters either of inside or outside men, in the field in the same jurisdiction, is not a good reason why it should not be done now.

You will realize if you stop to consider the question that we as a Brotherhood would have made more progress if we had been doing the right thing at all times since we organized. It is our duty as union men to study the methods which have been an injury to us and purge them from our mode of procedure in the future. If we do that success will surely crown our efforts.

After completing my work in Denver Brother Cleary and I dropped into Colorado Springs to see how the boys were getting along. We, through the assistance given us by Brother Clark of Local 233, were able to get the old time members together, those who had remained in the Local through the troubles with the Citizens Alliance in that town, and those members of Local No. 113 who went down fighting gallantly for the principles of Unionism, and those who are nursing some supposed injury inflicted in some thoughtless moment by a brother member. All that was necessary to bring good feeling amongst the boys was to upon up the wounds that existed and see how deep they were. We found after doing so that the worst of them were only skin deep.

I have heard from Brother Clark recently and he informs me that they are getting along very nicely.

Leaving Colorado Springs I proceeded to Salt Lake City, where I in company with Brother Lewis Lynn, President of the Inter-Mountain Council, interviewed the General superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. on some details that needed attention in that district. Here I learned that Mr. Pickernall, Chief Engineer of the American Bell Telephone Co., who was in San Francisco at the time, wished to talk to me on matters of interest to the Brotherhood.



Pushing on to San Francisco, I, in company with Brother Worthington, President of the Pacific Council, met the gentleman. I have reported to Grand President McNulty what took place at the meeting. I visited Local 283 of Oakland while there. Also Local 151 at San Francisco, and attended a smoker given by Local 404, Fixture Hangers. From there I proceeded to Vancouver, B. C., where the operators who have been organized as an Auxiliary to Local 213, had been ordered to leave their Unions, by the superintendent of the Telephone Company, with the result that both the Auxiliary and Local 230 have been out for over a month. I had seven conferences in all with the directors of the company while there. Finding it useless to continue negotiations, I turned the matter over to the central body and they were prosecuting the fight vigorously when I left there. I arrived in Seattle Sunday night.

Yours fraternally,

M. J. SULLIVAN,  
G. V. P.

Seattle, Wash., Mar. 28, 1906.

## Resuscitation from Apparent Death from Electric Shock.

By AUGUSTIN H. GOELET, M. D.

The urgent necessity for prompt and persistent efforts at resuscitation of victims of accidental shocks by electricity is very well emphasized by the successful results in the instances recorded. In order that the task may not be undertaken in a half-hearted manner, it must be appreciated that accidental shocks seldom result in absolute death unless the victim is left unaided too long, or efforts at resuscitation are stopped too early.

In the majority of instances the shock is only sufficient to suspend animation temporarily, owing to the momentary and imperfect contact of the conductors, and also on account of the resistance of the body submitted to the influence of the current. It must be appreciated also that the body under the conditions of accidental shocks seldom receives the full force of the current in the circuit, but only a shunt current, which may represent a very insignificant part of the whole.

When an accident occurs, the following rules should be promptly executed with care and deliberation:

1. Remove the body at once from the circuit by breaking contact with the conductors. This may be accomplished by using a dry stick of wood, which is a non-conductor, to roll the body over to one side, or to brush aside a wire, if that is conveying the current. When a stick is not at hand, any dry piece of clothing may be utilized to protect the hand in seizing the body of the victim, unless rubber gloves are convenient

If the body is in contact with the earth, the coat-tails of the victim, or any loose or detached piece of clothing, may be seized with impunity to draw it away from the conductor. When this has been accomplished observe Rule 2. The object to be attained is to make the subject breathe, and if this can be accomplished and continued he can be saved.

2. Turn the body upon the back, loosen the collar and clothing about the neck, roll up a coat and place it under the shoulders, so as to throw the head back, and then make efforts to establish respiration (in other words, make him breathe), just as would be done in case of drowning. To accomplish this, kneel at the subject's head, facing him, and seizing both arms draw them forcibly to their full length over the head, so as to bring them almost together above it, and hold them there for two or three seconds only. (This is to expand the chest and favor the entrance of air into the lungs.) Then carry the arms down to the sides and front of the chest, firmly compressing the chest walls, and expell the air from the lungs. Repeat this manoeuvre at least sixteen times per minute. These efforts should be continued unremittingly for at least an hour, or until natural respiration is established.

3. At the same time that this is being done, someone should grasp the tongue of the subject with a handkerchief or piece of cloth to prevent it slipping, and draw it forcibly out when the arms are extended above the head, and allow it to recede when the chest is compressed. This manoeuvre should likewise be repeated at least sixteen times per minute. This serves the double purpose of freeing the throat so as to permit air to enter the lungs, and also, by exciting a reflex irritation from forcible contact of the under part of the tongue against the lower teeth, frequently simulates an involuntary effort at respiration. To secure the tongue if the teeth are clinched, force the jaws apart with a stick, a piece of wood, or the handle of a pocket knife.

4. The dashing of cold water into the face will sometimes produce a gasp and start breathing, which should then be continued as directed above. If this is not successful the spine may be rubbed vigorously with a piece of ice. Alternate applications of heat and cold over the region of the heart will accomplish the same object in some instances. It is both useless and unwise to attempt to administer stimulants to the victim in the usual manner by pouring it down his throat.

While the above directions are being carried out, a physician should be summoned, who, upon his arrival, can best put into practice Rules 5, 6 and 7, in addition to the foregoing, should it be necessary.

Our membership is on the increase, with two hundred and fifty additional volunteer organizers in the field we will soon reach the summit of success.

APR 1906

## Palace and Sweatshop.

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

A lady sits in her boudoir  
 Languid with leisure's disease,  
 World-weary and worn with *ennui*—  
 Society fails to please;  
 She craves fresh scenes more alluring  
 But where is anything new?  
 She's tired of luxury's gilding,  
 Weary of nothing to do.

Her life seems empty and useless,  
 A played out, frivolous game,  
 Where fawning counterfeits friendship  
 And love is only a name;  
 Heart-sick, she sulks in seclusion  
 And scans in mental review,  
 Her social realm and the follies  
 She knows are weak and untrue.

Thus over her life she ponders,  
 Scorning, rebellious in vain,  
 Till impelled by social custom  
 She resumes her mask again;  
*Her world* must not find her sighing—  
 She brilliantly plays her part,  
 And bravely the queen of pleasure  
 Smiles still with an aching heart.

Nearby, but a few blocks distant  
 From Plenty's palatial homes,  
 There is a contrasting picture  
 Of strenuous life in the slums;  
 A pale girl toils in a garret  
 From dawn till the sunset's glow,  
 And the sweat shop wolf is prowling  
 For aye in the street below.

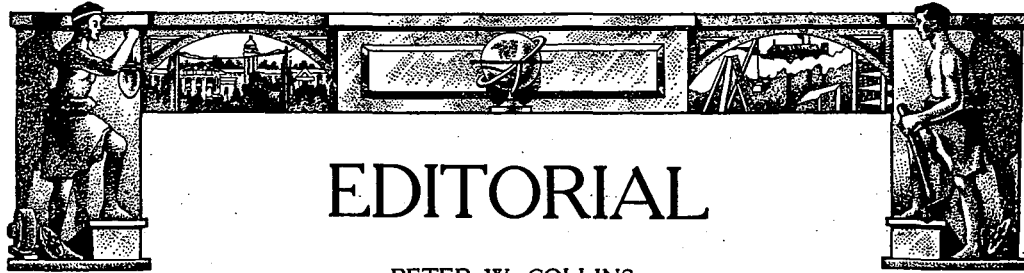
Stitch, stitch all day without ceasing  
 Knowing no rest or delay,  
 Stitch, stitch for the bargain counter  
 And keep the dread wolf at bay!  
 Life for the girl in the garret  
 Is only a round of care,—  
 Of all that is sweet and wholesome  
 The pauper's dwelling is bare.

Ready-made garments are folded,  
 Pile upon pile they are laid,—  
 But who shall question the methods  
 Of *where* and *how* they are made?  
 No doubt they are tempting bargains,  
 But who will e'er think to ask  
 Concerning labor conditions  
 Or question the sweat-shop task?

The work bears no trace of sorrow,  
 No sign of the tears and pain,  
 And the throng of busy shoppers  
 Sees naught of the life-blood's stain;  
 Grim Want is the fierce wolf waiting  
 Outside of the toiler's door,  
 But sweat-shop goods bear no message  
 From anguished hearts of the poor.

Humanity pleads for mercy—  
 Cries out in the stress of need,  
 And true hearts responding bravely  
 Do battle with giant Greed;  
 The conflict with Wrong is raging  
 The call is earnestly made  
 Oh! where is the label showing  
 The proof of a just wage paid?





### LABOR'S PROCLAMA- TION

The proclamation of the labor movement to the American people as presented by Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives, and President Protem. Frye of the Senate, was a clear, concise and accurate enumeration of the wrongs organized labor has been compelled to endure in its efforts to secure equal justice and fair play for the workingmen of the United States.

No one can deny no one has tried to deny the fact that the representatives of those who have made the progress of our country what it is, have been treated with scant courtesy by the political powers that be.

Our demands for legislation to protect the women and minors of the country have been pigeonholed in the desks of some congressional district potentate whose political fences at home needs pickets, paint and his immediate presence, while the suffering women and children are compelled by the greed for gain to toil early and late. Even in Massachusetts that boasts of Garrison and Philips, Webster, Sumner and the late lamented Hoar, has by party perfidy and executive dictation deprived the wards of her commonwealth—the women and children—of the right to that protection which should be their heritage: Education. The defeat of the overtime bill by the Massachusetts Senate adds nothing to the prestige of that great state.

The eight-hour laws are flagrantly violated and but little attention is paid when violations are brought to the attention of those whose duty it is to enforce the same. The contract labor laws are being almost openly violated.

The Chinese exclusion act has loopholes through which captains of industry draw more than their linen. Factory inspection in many states is almost a farce.

Government inspection of meat in the great packing centers demonstrates very forcibly the power these Immunity Bath Philanthropists wield for the great public welfare. And the railroads. Glorious harbingers of the public weal, they who fatten the bank accounts of the stockholders with our depreciated currency, but who have hysterics when legislation is proposed to protect the overworked employees from many dangers that always confront them. These are but a few of the many complaints that time and space would not allow us to

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discuss more fully. Complaints that are real and ever present. And yet when the remedy is proposed, indifference is the answer.

The trades-unionists of the United States have borne with patience in season and out of season, the trials and tribulations that are met with in all struggles for right in the battles of humankind. They have in their forums and by example educated the workers of the country to a realization of that which is their right. They have valiantly struggled throughout the long years of incessant toil, ever uplifting their fellow man within and without the movement. They have been met many times with charge of the rifle and at other the injustice of constitutional authority. They have fought many issues with opponents of no mean quality and their success has always been steady, growing, permanent, and through it all they have observed the laws obeyed the mandates of the courts, and in spite of all selfish opposition are about to come into their own. It has been by years of experience and education that these results have been made possible. That which has been gained must be protected by the ballot, that which we hope to gain must be gained by the ballot. It has been a peaceful revolution. Labor's proclamation is the beginning of a greater and better era.

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**BE A PART OF THIS HISTORY-MAKING EPOCH** In this age of enlightenment when opportunity for educational advancement almost knocks at our very door, we are apt to indulge ourselves in mental laziness, leaving those questions that most directly affect our welfare to those who cannot feel the true spirit of our time—the learned but mistaken theorists of our day. The future success of the Republic depends on the united co-operation of those who toil, and produce, who are the springs from which the industrial progress and social permanency of our people depend.

It is therefore necessary that we should take the deepest interest in the country's industrial, social, political and religious welfare. The history of the past records the achievements of men of integrity and perseverance, who, by the proper use of their faculties have added immeasurably to the wealth and power of the nation. The large majority of these men were of the toilers, men whose hearts and energies were devoted to their well being, who, ever watchful of their progress, worked to the end that some day justice would triumph. These men were in the vanguard on all occasions where right demanded them, and their work stands as a monument, an inspiration to greater things to be accomplished in the future. Posterity owes them a deep and lasting obligation, an obligation that justice demands should be fulfilled, an obligation that can be fulfilled only by unceasing effort of those who should be ever watchful of their rights: the workers.

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As trade unionists we have an added duty, a duty that we should faithfully perform, that should never be shirked, to work as unceasingly as those who have gone before us; to cement by organization those ties that make men realize the obligation they owe to themselves and their fellow man, to be united in effective organization, by staunch trade unionism.

No period in our history has ever been more auspicious. Make the most of it. Be a factor in this history making epoch.

**SENATORIAL  
COURTESY  
VINDICATED**

In the hodge podge of everyday legislation "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, especially if that liberty be the personal right of unwritten law as exemplified in the United States Senate.

How often have we read with wonder and unconcealed admiration the antics of our statesmen in the upper house of Congress, when on great occasions they would expiate for hours on the problems of the day, emphasizing their arguments with gems from the Phillipics of ancient Rome and Greece, condescending even at times to quote from Webster, Douglas and Clay.

Very often senatorial gladiators indulge in remarks which almost mean a request that the overpowering orator cease and allow public business to be transacted. But the hints are vain. Senatorial courtesy requires that unlimited verbosity have precedence to all other business and the contention is sustained while the flood goes on.

It has been asserted they talk in their sleep. As these supposed rights appear from their point of view to be inherent personal rights with which the public should have no concern. And, in the words of one who is now an ex-senator—the public be d—.

But that's up to the public.

Our point is: that when confined to the Senate these wonderful demonstrations are not as serious a menace as the example of senatorial loquaciousness displayed in places of public amusement—outside the Senate.

A few weeks ago in Washington—our informant is the Washington Post—Senator Scott, hailing from West Virginia, considered it his duty to exemplify senatorial courtesy at a lecture where Burr McIntosh, the eminent scholar and traveller, was illustrating phases of public life. Senator Scott arose in his seat, at the Columbia Theater, and attempted to chastise Mr. McIntosh for his impertinence in saying things which impugned the motives of the Senate in the enactment of legislation. Needless to add Mr. McIntosh hit back very hard.

We therefore feel that senatorial courtesy has at last been vindicated and this striking example will go down in history as an incident of no mean moment in the doings at our national Capital.

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## Labor's Grievances.

An Address to the President of the United States and Both Houses  
of Congress.

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,  
*President of the United States;*  
Honorable Wm. P. Frye,  
*President Pro Tem. U. S. Senate;*  
Honorable Joseph G. Cannon,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
*United States.*

Gentlemen: The undersigned Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and those accompanying us in the presentation of this document, submit to you the subjects matter of the grievances which the workmen of our country feel by reason of the indifferent position which the Congress of the United States has manifested toward the just, reasonable and necessary measures which have been before it these past several years, and which particularly affects the interests of the working people, as well as by reason of the administrative acts of the executive branches of this Government and the legislation of the Congress relating to these interests. For convenience the matters of which we complain are briefly stated, and are as follows:

The law commonly known as the Eight Hour Law has been found ineffective and insufficient to accomplish the purpose of its designers and framers. Labor has, since 1894, urged the passage of a law so as to remedy the defects, and for its extension to all work done for or on behalf of the Government. Our efforts have been in vain.

Without hearing of any kind granted to those who are the advocates of the Eight Hour Law and principle, Congress passed and the President signed an appropriation bill containing a rider nullifying the Eight Hour Law and principle in its application to the greatest public work ever undertaken by our Government, the construction of the Panama Canal.

The Eight-hour law in terms provides that those entrusted with the supervision of Government work shall neither require nor permit any violations thereof. The law has been previously and frequently violated; the violations have been reported to the heads of several departments, who have refused to take the necessary steps for its enforcement.

While recognizing the necessity for the employment of inmates of our penal institutions, so that they may be self-supporting, labor has urged in vain the enactment of a law that shall safeguard it from the competition of the labor of convicts.

In the interest of all our people, and in consonance with their almost general demand, we have urged Congress for some

tangible relief from the constantly growing evil of induced and undesirable immigration, but without result.

Recognizing the danger of Chinese immigration, and responsive to the demands of the people, Congress years ago enacted an effective Chinese exclusion law, yet despite the experience of the people of our own country, as well as those of other countries, the present law is flagrantly violated, and now, by act of Congress, it is seriously proposed to invalidate that law and reverse the policy.

The partial relief secured by the laws of 1895 and 1898, providing that seamen shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude, has been seriously threatened at each succeeding Congress. The petitions to secure for the seamen equal right with all others have been denied, and a disposition shown to extend to other workmen the system of compulsory labor.

Under the guise of a bill to subsidize the shipping industry, a provision is incorporated, and has already passed the Senate, providing for a form of conscription, which would make compulsory naval service a condition precedent to employment on privately owned vessels.

Having in mind the terrible and unnecessary loss of life attending the burning of the Slocum in the harbor of New York, the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro at the entrance to the bay of San Francisco, and other disasters on the waters too numerous to mention, in nearly every case the great loss of life was due to the undermanning and the unskilled manning of such vessels, we presented to Congress measures that would, if enacted, so far as human law could do, make impossible the awful loss of life. We have sought this remedy more in the interests of the traveling public than in that of the seamen, but in vain.

Having in mind the constantly increasing evil growing out of the parsimony of corporations, of towing several undermanned and unequipped vessels called barges on the high seas, where, in case of storm or stress, they are cut loose to drift or sink, and their crews to perish, we have urged the passage of a law that shall forbid the towing of more than one such vessel unless they shall have an equipment and a crew sufficient to manage them when cut loose and sent adrift, but in vain.

The Anti-Trust and Interstate Commerce laws enacted to protect the people against monopoly in the products of labor, and against discrimination in the transportation thereof, have been perverted, so far as the laborers are concerned, so as to invade



and violate their personal liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution. Our repeated efforts to obtain redress from Congress have been in vain.

The beneficent writ of injunction intended to protect property rights has, as used in labor disputes, been perverted so as to attack and destroy personal freedom, and in a manner to hold that the employer has some property rights in the labor of the workmen. Instead of obtaining the relief which labor has sought, it is seriously threatened with statutory authority for existing judicial usurpation.

The Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives was instituted at the demand of labor to voice its sentiments, to advocate its rights, and to protect its interests. In the past two Congresses this Committee has been so organized as to make ineffectual any attempt labor has made for redress. This being the fact, in the last Congress, labor requested the Speaker to appoint on the Committee on Labor members who, from their experience knowledge and sympathy, would render in this Congress such service as the Committee was originally designed to perform. Not only was labor's request ignored, but the hostile make-up of the Committee was accentuated.

Recently the President issued an order forbidding any and all Government employees, upon the pain of instant dismissal from the Government service, to petition Congress for any redress or grievances or for any improvement in their condition. Thus the constitutional right of citizens to petition must be surrendered by the Government employe in order that he may obtain or retain his employment.

We present these grievances to your at-

tention because we have long, patiently, and in vain waited for redress. There is not any matter of which we have complained but for which we have in an honorable and lawful manner submitted remedies. The remedies for these grievances proposed by labor are in line with fundamental law, and with the progress and development made necessary by changed industrial conditions.

Labor brings these its grievances to your attention because you are the representatives responsible for legislation and for failure of legislation. The toilers come to you as your fellow-citizens who, by reason of their position in life, have not only with all other citizens an equal interest in our country, but the further interest of being the burden-bearers, the wage-earners of America. As labor's representatives we ask you to redress these grievances, for it is in your power so to do.

Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow citizens.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
JAMES DUNCAN,  
JAMES O'CONNELL,  
MAX MORRIS,  
D. A. HAYS,  
DANIEL J. KEEFE,  
WM. D. HUBER,  
JOSEPH F. VALENTINE,  
JOHN B. LENNON,  
FRANK MORRISON,

*Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.*

## Moral Values of the Great Decision.

By GRAHAM TAYLOR.

In Chicago Commons.

Great in its spirit and consequences is the United States Supreme Court decision of the Chicago traction question. Local though the issue is, the values involved are vast. But the \$100,000,000 or more at stake does not estimate the importance of the judgment.

Far greater than that great amount is the precedent established by the decision. The part it may play in deciding the incalculable values at stake in this issues arising everywhere between public service corporations and every American community cannot be estimated. Greatest of all the consequences of the decision are its moral effects. They come home to every one of the 2,000,000 people living in Chicago and its suburbs. They will reach directly or indirectly a large proportion of the people throughout the entire country.

Few citizens of Chicago realize how great the interest is and has been in this traction struggle of ours. One meets it everywhere in traveling. From the Pacific coast to the Atlantic seaboard questions about our people's fight to control their public utilities greet the man from Chicago. University teachers and students, laboring men on their way to work, merchants in their stores, city officials and citizens of every class eagerly ask the ins and outs of our situation. The length of the struggle seems only to have made the watchers keener to hear how the battle fares.

Some of this interest is due to the marked way in which Chicago attracts and holds the attention of the country. More of it is due to the fact that the people's control of public utilities is becoming fundamentally a moral question of national magnitude in

this and every other country. This question is proving the truth of Mazzini's assertion that every economic and industrial issue is at bottom a moral and religious issue. The people are not responsible for raising it. It has been raised for them by political and legislative corruption everywhere attempted in the interests of public-service corporations. So the country is ripe and ready to profit by the moral influence tremendously wielded by this decision of the Supreme Court of the nation.

First and perhaps foremost of its moral effects is the increased confidence in the law and the courts which all our people will have because of it. Every now and then some of them get discouraged over the law's delays and technicalities, or worse. The suspicion spreads that property weighs more than persons, money than men, the privileged few than the many. The extreme radicals always take advantage of such an attitude to deepen the distrust of good and sincere men, by unjustly indiscriminate abuse of all law and the whole judiciary. While only the minorities are ever influenced by such a partial view of the situation, far more at least entertain the doubt of having justice done by the courts than is generally supposed.

But such a decision as this brushes this distrust away like a cobweb from the wall. It proves that there are vested rights as surely as vested interests. Untold good has been done throughout the length and breadth of the land by a single sentence of the decision. Upon the walls of every statehouse the city council chamber and town hall should this sentence be inscribed: "Corporate privileges can only be held to be granted as against public rights when conferred in plain and explicit terms." Whether it is or not it burns itself into the people's memory in letters of life.

Bad laws are and will be made. The legislature may be closed to any appeal for redress. As in passing this "ninety-nine-year act," it may enact such a law over the governor's veto, while special trains are speeding the citizens to the capital to protest against the outrage. In "ambiguous phrase" such laws are purposely drawn to hide their infamy. But so long as the courts are open a day of reckoning is ever at hand. Such an unambiguous judgment as the Supreme Court hands down makes short work of the ambiguous phrase in the act of 1865. It, moreover, makes the tricksters who framed it appear to everybody as mean and small and dishonest as they were in fact. With singular unanimity this has been seen and said.

There is a single exception, though, among the editorial comments of our city press. Out of the shadows of its proprietor's arrest on a criminal charge this censor of public morals has the temerity to write of this infamous ninety-nine-year act in this shameless fashion: "That it should have failed of its main purpose was due entirely to unskillfulness or neglect. For there

was no opposition to the measure in the legislature. And if the franchise had been extended in the most circumstantial and emphatic manner the bill would have passed by exactly the same vote."

Sure enough, but really why, the editor dared not add. And yet so surely was the wish father to his thought that he does not hesitate to sigh aloud his pathetic lament, "This oversight is to be regretted."

By whom, except by those who for forty-one years have taken undue advantage of their fellow citizens under cover of an illegally "ambiguous phrase?" But they and their special pleaders may rest assured that the city which has escaped fifty-eight more years of such exploitation will never again risk the perils of either their "ambiguity" or "oversight." The irony of a well-deserved fate is all that is left them to round out their ninety-nine years' lease of life, out of business.

The consideration of the court in publishing the synopsis of its holding in advance of handing down the full decision will also have an effect upon the people. The near approach of the pending election with its referendum vote on the traction issue might by some have been suspected to be the very occasion for delaying any such announcement. Irrespective of whatever views they may have on that issue, these judges were big enough men to recognize the people's right to know the facts of a situation which they are authorized and enjoined by law to settle by their votes. That the highest court of the land has at last affirmed and confirmed what the common sense and conscience of the people all along have claimed to be the city's rights will give greater confidence in the instinctive justice of the popular judgment. Referendum voting, within reasonable limits, will therefore intrench itself more deeply than ever as the settled policy of the state.

At any rate, the will of the people is now the unquestioned law of the land. The popular will is to have its way. No folly can be greater than to dispute or blind that fact now. But the question for all Chicago to settle is, Shall the people's way lead to success or failure, honor or shame?

To wish it to fail or be discredited is too mean and little a spite for any citizen worthy of Chicago to cherish, much more to plot. The duty of the hour incumbent upon all is to get together. Whatever room there may be for difference in judgment as to ways and means, or whatever reasonable doubt there may be of results, Chicago needs its wisest and strongest men to come now to the front and make the city's success and honor their own. By as much as the results lack either honor or success, by so much will every one of us, whether ignorant or wise, rich or poor, share the shame and the loss.

The result is not a question of the ability or character of Chicago's citizens. It depends wholly upon our civic sense and patriotism and all Chicago's "I Will."

## Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?

By WILLIAM KNOX.

O H, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?  
 Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,  
 A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,  
 Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.  
 The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,  
 Be scattered around and together be laid;  
 And the young and the old, and the low and the high,  
 Shall molder to dust and together shall lie.  
 The infant a mother attended and loved,  
 The mother that infant's affection who proved,  
 The husband that mother and infant who blessed,  
 Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.  
 The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,  
 Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;  
 And the memory of those who loved her and praised,  
 Are alike from the minds of the living erased.  
 The hand of the king that the scepter hath borne,  
 The brow of the priest that the miter hath worn,  
 The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave,  
 Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.  
 The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,  
 The herdsman who climbed with his goats up the steep,  
 The beggar who wandered in search of his bread,  
 Have faded away like the grass that we tread.  
 The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,  
 The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,  
 The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,  
 Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.  
 So the multitude goes, like the flower and the weed,  
 That wither away to let others succeed;  
 So the multitude comes, even those we behold,  
 To repeat every tale that has often been told.  
 For we are the same that our fathers have been;  
 We see the same sights that our fathers have seen,  
 We drink the same stream, and view the same sun,  
 And run the same course that our fathers have run.  
 The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think:  
 From the death we are shrinking from, they too would shrink;  
 To the life we are clinging to, they too would cling;  
 But it speeds from the earth like a bird on the wing.  
 They loved, but their story we cannot unfold;  
 They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;  
 They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers will come;  
 They joyed, but the voice of their gladness is dumb.  
 They died—ay! they died: and we things that are now,  
 Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,  
 Who make in their dwelling a transient abode,  
 Meet the changes they met on their pilgrim road.  
 Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,  
 Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;  
 And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,  
 Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.  
 'Tis the twink of an eye, 'tis the draft of a breath,  
 From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,  
 From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—  
 Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

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INTERNATIONAL

## Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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As THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material; its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1906.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

*This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.*

*The Third of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.*



ER-STATE PRINTING & ENGRAVING CO.

### Notices.

St. Louis, Mo., March 15, 1906.

You are hereby notified that Local Union No. 1 is now locked out and will take advantage of Article 14, Section 8, of the Constitution, and refuse traveling cards until further notice.

Yours fraternally,

W. S. PEEBLES, Secretary.

Local 153, Marion, Ind., desires to call the attention of all members that John J. Ingalls, delegate to Louisville Convention, has been suspended—after due trial—indefinitely for violation of the Constitution.

New York, March 7, 1906.

MR. PETER COLLINS, G. S., I. B. E. W.

DEAR SIR and BRO.: I have been instructed to request you to publish in the Worker that the lockout is still on in New York, and give notice that all men keep away. They are coming along so fast that you would think this city was a gold mine. We have been taking them in right along, but have had to stop. Trusting you will give this your immediate attention, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

Paul McNally, Sec'y.

Floater kindly keep away from Richmond, Va., until further notified, as trouble is expected.

A rumor has been started and has went the rounds to the effect that Brother Joe McGill, card No. 10465, scabbed in Newark, N. J. There is absolutely no truth in the rumor, for Brother McGill is a tried and true union man, that has worked hard for the Brotherhood in the past, and can be depended on to work just as hard for its interests in the future.

*To the Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and to the General Public:*

The linemen and groundmen of Electrical Workers' Unions Nos. 81, of Scranton, and 163, of Wilkes-Barre, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are still on strike against the Wilkes-Barre Gas and Electric Light Company for higher wages and improved conditions since September, 1905.

Here are the pin-head so-called linemen and groundmen that are employed by the Wilkes-Barre Gas and Electric Co., as strike breakers, men that are standing in their own light without shame, principle or manhood, by coming here and taking the places of our members who have increased the wages and improved the conditions of seven out of eight companies in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, since September, 1905, and will do the same for the linemen and groundmen of the Wilkes-Barre



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# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

19

Gas and Electric Company if it takes till the day of judgment.

We haven't lost a man since the strike was declared.

The following are the companies that have increased the wages and improved the condition:

Carbondale Electric Co.  
Scranton Electric Light Co.  
Scranton Street Railway Co.  
Pittston Electric Light Co.  
Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley Traction Co.  
Bell Telephone Co.  
Independent Telephone Co.

We are still on strike against the Wilkes-Barre Gas and Electric Company; and ask all linemen and groundmen to keep away from Wilkes-Barre, as we have got enough idle men here.

Hoping this will meet the approval of all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A. F. LYNCH,

President Local No. 163.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 28, 1906.

PETER W. COLLINS, ESQ.,  
Grand Secretary, I. B. E. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: This is to notify you officially as per the I. B. E. W. Constitution that L. U. 213 of Vancouver, British Columbia, is in trouble. They have the approval of G. V. P., M. J. Sullivan, in their course, and he has also approved their appeal for assistance to the District Council.

Fraternally yours,

J. L. COOK,

Sec'y-Treas. of Pacific Council, I. B. E. W.  
No. 1414 8th Ave., Oakland, Cal., March 14, 1906.

MR. P. W. COLLINS,  
Grand Secy I. B. E. W.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Kindly advise affiliated Locals to instruct the members to keep away from St. Louis until further notice.

By order of the G. E. B.

Fraternally yours,

H. W. STEINBISS, G. S. T.

St. Louis, Mo., March 21, 1906.

## Information Wanted—Given.

Brother Peter Perry, 1407 Walnut St., Toledo, Ohio, would like to know the whereabouts of Brother George Reese. Any information to that end will be appreciated.

Due book and traveling card No. 76,629 have been lost. Any information should be sent C. P. Lofthouse, 505 E. 25th St., Los Angeles.

If Brother Ed. Mead sees this, please communicate with O. F. Hendrichs, known

as "Butch." Write to 6028 Washington Ave., Chicago, or J. Siebert, Rec. Sec'y of Local No. 4, 122 N. Alexander St., New Orleans, La.

Brother Collins, by doing this you will greatly oblige

J. SIEBERT,

Rec. Sec'y Local No. 4.

Will O. H. Sams, late a member of Local 84, Atlanta, Ga., communicate at once with his mother, Mrs. Lou C. Sams, 4421 Burgundy street, New Orleans, La., who is in very bad health and desires to hear from him.

Will Wm. J. Titus please communicate with G. B. Huston, Kelseyville, Lake Co., California, also Ben. Martindale.

If any one knows the whereabouts of R. C. Jones, notify Gus Hack, as it is important.

GUS HACK,

900 Federal St., Camden, N. J.

## Financial Secretaries

A carbon sheet is sent with each order of 1 dozen P. C. sheets.

A small check v on the P. C. sheets is sufficient in filling in payments.

Make sheet neat and legible.

When your initiation fee is \$5.00 or less send \$1.00 to G. O.; when over \$5.00 send \$2.00.

Constitution calls for payments to G. O. on dues received. Don't carry members by paying their P. C. or you are likely to be out money.

Enclose money orders inside your other enclosures, as when opening the envelope they are frequently torn.

Don't say you did not receive stamps unless your receipt shows you didn't.

Charges on all supplies are always prepaid.

Money must accompany all orders.

Keep mailing lists up to date.

There is no reinstatement fee for members all back P. C. must be paid.

On all P. C. sheets place the initiation fee of L. U.

Changes for directory should be forwarded as soon as made.

Don't try and reinstate members from other L. U. unless you get consent of the L. U. to which members are in arrears.

## Charters Granted in March, 1906.

No. 482, Wichita, Kan.

No. 483, Tacoma, Wash.

No. 484, Waterbury, Conn.

No. 485, Worcester, Mass.

No. 486, Paterson, N. J.

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## Trades Unions Living Monuments to Thrift.

By JOHN BURNS, M. P.

The drinking habits of the poorer classes have everywhere contributed to their political dependence, industrial bondage, personal debasement, civic inferiority and domestic misery. The tavern has been the ante-chamber to the workhouse, the chapel of ease to the asylum; the recruiting station for the hospital, the rendezvous of the gambler, the gathering ground for the jail. There is no class in ancient nor any section in modern society on which the evil of drink or the scourge of drunkenness has so mischievously impressed its destructive effect and sterilizing influence as on the class who could least resist it—the industrious poor, upon whom the lot of manual labor falls.

Every workman ought to decree that liquor is useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished. For, let him look what it does.

It excites where it does not divert their best faculties. It irritates where it does not brutalize, and makes for discord, strife and bitterness where calmness, sobriety, kindness and decency should prevail.

It is an aid to laziness, as it is an incentive to the most exhausting and reckless work; it is the most insidious foe to independence of character, it undermines manhood, enervates maternity, and dissipates the best elements of human nature as no other form of surfeit does. As was said of it by Lord Brougham: "It is the mother of want and the nurse of crime."

### BURNS TELLS OF OPPORTUNITIES.

My knowledge of drinking consists in pitiful, yet sympathetic, observation of the indulgence of others. Where this is moderate it is a loss of time, money and health. Where it is excessive, it is foolish, wasteful and destructive. Where it goes further and ends in the chronic inebriate, then it ceases to be pitiful or tolerable, and becomes a danger to the community.

My experience of the workshop, the street, the asylum, the jail, have given me exceptional opportunities of seeing the ravages of alcohol.

My participation in many of the greatest labor movements of the present generation has enabled me to witness how drinking dissipates the social force, industrial energy and political strength of the people. The general summary of my life's experience among the working classes of England and other countries in sharing their aims, voicing their ideals, championing their causes, leading their movements, a sentinel on the outworks of their social hopes, is that drink with too many of them is baneful, drunken-

ness their curse, excessive drinking their greatest defect.

And that, from every aspect of their individual, social and political condition, it is the worse, and it is the chief cause of the many difficulties that beset and burden them as workman, husband, father, bread-winner and citizen.

### UNIONS ARE MONUMENTS.

The trades unions are living monuments of what thrift, thought and sober effort have secured for workmen and the nation. They would have been larger, more powerful, and of greater influence but for the drain upon their members and their resources which the drinking habits of the people reflect on them. Their sick pay would have been larger in amount to the individual, but smaller in burden to the society, but for drink. Accidents would not be so numerous, benevolent grants so frequent, and superannuation taken at so early an age if sobriety and abstinence had been more generally prevalent in past and present membership.

They have been unfortunately hampered in extricating themselves from the contamination of drink by the necessary evil of holding their meeting at public houses—a perennial source of weakness, temptation and discredit. The claim that all dominant races are superior to others because they drink alcohol is absurd.

The supremacy is due to other causes—machinery, education, political freedom, parliamentary liberty, and the assertiveness of communities that have been fired by democratic progress, inventiveness and a greater diffusion of wealth as a result of greater human energy.

### SUPREMACY OF LABOR.

The view is supported because for other reasons, mostly climatic, religious, or temperamental low wages prevail in densely populated and autocratic Eastern countries. This deduction is fallacious, and is not applicable to Americans and Australasians, whose wages are higher, where hours are not longer, and where the standard of comfort, to a great extent, is determined and has been secured by their superior tastes, higher standard of life which they have attained by giving to a greater comfort, better food, clothes and other amenities what the same people, if at home, would have perhaps given to drink.

The shortest answer to this fallacy is that workmen who spend the least on drink have the best homes and most regular em-

ployment, and are better prepared to resist encroachments on their wages. The drunkard blackleg invariably undersells his fellows in the labor market to the extent of the lowness of his tastes, which rarely rise above treachery to his trade, disloyalty to his home and contempt for the elementary virtues of thrift, sobriety and civic decency.

In many cases drink is fruitful as the chief cause of dismissal of individual workers. Intemperance in the British general postoffice in 1903 was responsible for 21 per cent. of the losses of good conduct stripes. A similar proposition could fairly be applied to the police, municipal, military, naval and every other branch of public service employment.

#### THE DUTY OF TODAY.

Our duty is to remedy, palliate, remove, and on the road to ultimate abandonment by an educated people of the chief source of their present ignorance and distress to have stepping stones out of the swamps of drink-created misery. The chief stepping stone is that of personal abstinence—the best, as it is the first and most enduring of all remedies.

Then follows, in order of effectiveness, the policy of reduction of licenses, of which Liverpool, Bournville, Battersea, London and other places are examples. To this policy I attach great importance, as I believe in proportion to facilities given to certain sections of people so are the opportunities for drinking and temptation increased. As to municipalization of the public house, the last thing that municipalities should touch, like individualism, is liquor.

It will not discourage drinking if it is made cheaper or better, and being both, as municipal control or ownership will make it, the consumption will probably be extended. Ownership by the city will elevate drinking into a civic virtue, boozing will be a test of local patriotism. Work people are to drink their village into a free library or a park by a process that will land many in the hospital, some in jail, a great number into asylums, all into misery, and not a few to the cemetery. The municipalization of drink will add to the glamour, as it will to the nuisance, of drinking customs.—*Chicago American*.

The Review of the Civic Federation published an article warning the capitalists of the strike of Parry and Post that if they continued to attempt to break up the labor organizations that they may compel the laboring men to go into politics, as they did in Australia some years ago, when capital combined against labor and defeated them in a prolonged strike; but it made labor wise. They struck at the ballot box and they adopted the 8-hour day and many other labor laws and are improving that country every day. The American laborers will never get a general 8-hour day until they elect their own kind to office.

### Archbishop Keane Makes Denial.

The statements credited to Archbishop Keane of the Dubuque Archdiocese, in which the Associated Press quoted the reverend gentleman as having criticised labor unions caused a sensation.

Several union men of Kansas City wrote to Archbishop Keane and received very courteous answers.

Paul Winkle, President of Cooks' Union, No. 266, received a letter Tuesday, under date of February 17th, in which Archbishop John J. Keane says over his signature:

"I think you might have done me the justice to take it for granted that I had been misrepresented by that enterprising (?) reporter. The only correct part of the report is that part which says:

"The employer who does not pay his employes the amount of his hire is a thief. The employe who does not give to his employer the labor he is paid for is also a thief."

"Throughout I laid down principles; as to existing facts I did not pretend to say what they are, but said, conditionally, that any organization, either of labor or capital, which ignored the fundamental principles of justice and good will, was wrong.

"I have always been a staunch and outspoken friend of organized labor. It is as its friend that I would warn it against any ignominy of principles."

### The Witness of the Dust.

Voices are crying from the dust of Tyre,  
From Baalbec and the stones of Babylon—  
"We raised our pillars upon Self-Desire,  
And perished from the large gaze of the sun."

Eternity was on the pyramid  
And immortality on Greece and Rome;  
But in them all the ancient Traitor hid,  
And so they tottered like unstable foam.  
There was no substance in their soaring hopes;

The voice of Thebes is now a desert cry.  
A spider bars the road with filmy ropes,  
Where once the feet of Carthage thundered by.

A bittern blooms where once fair Helen laughed:  
A thistle nods where once the Forum poured;  
A lizard lifts and listens on a shaft  
Where once of old the coliseum roared.

No house can stand, no kingdom can endure,  
Built on the crumbling rock of Self-Desire,  
Nothing is Living Stone, nothing is sure,  
That is not whitened in the Social Fire.  
—Edwin Markham.

## The Phenomena of Magnetism.

By CHARLES H. COAR.

In the early days before the time of Christ, the inhabitants of Magnesia, a town in Asia Minor, found near their city a certain kind of stony ore which possessed a peculiar power in that it would attract iron or steel when the same was brought within its influence. This ore was named "lodestone or loadstone" and its attractive power was termed "magnetism" after the town of Magnesia. It is generally conceded and there are reasons to believe that the Chinese had some knowledge of the attractive powers of lodestone ore more than 2000 B. C.

It also appears evident that the polarity property of lodestone ore was known many years ago, for history has it that one Balak Kibdjaki gave an explicit description of a primitive kind of compass in common use along the Syrian coast about 1600 B. C. It is perhaps sufficient to say that it was no great length of time after the discovery of the powers of lodestone ore when it was also determined that steel brought within the influence of this ore became instantly possessed with an identical power which it retained. Undoubtedly about the same time it was found that soft iron would accumulate or conduct this power while under the scope of its influence, but unlike steel it will not retain it. The lodestone is a natural magnet in that its power is due to some cause of nature, possibly the presence of earth currents under conditions especially productive if this result. Magnetite or oxide of iron as it is now known is mined in various parts of the world, there being several such points in the United States.

Magnetite is usually found associated with crystalline limestone formations. As before mentioned artificial magnets can be made from the lodestone, but other means far more powerful have been devised as will be described. Experiment determined that a suspended magnet would tend to seek rest in a certain direction, which is north and south and that end of the magnet which pointed toward the north was termed the north seeking pole, marked N, and that toward the south the south pole, marked S. If such a magnet be rolled in iron filings they will cluster thickly about the ends gradually diminishing in quantity as they near the center portion or that point midway between the two ends or poles, which proves that this portion is magnetically neutral because it is equally effected by both the N and S poles. In performing this experiment it will be noticed that the filings will assume certain shapes, curved lines can be noticed radiating outwards from the poles. These lines compose what is known

as the "magnetic field" of this magnet and the magnetic lines tend to leave at the N pole and enter at the S pole. Now let us take such a magnet as shown and break it into several portions, and it will be found that each portion becomes a magnet exhibiting an N and S pole as before from which we are able to deduce that the minute particles composing the magnet as a whole in themselves comprise individual magnets which when placed into a compact form tend to assume certain positions and exhibit certain polarities relative to each other. Now let us take a magnet and place it at the S pole near a soft iron bar, this bar will become a magnet also by reason of its being placed within the field of the permanent magnet and the soft iron bar will assume a polarity opposite to that of the permanent magnet. This will be readily understood when one considers that the magnetic lines pass from the N pole of the permanent magnet and enter the soft iron bar at the white portion or S pole. The white and black portions of this bar are taken to represent the south and north poles of the particles forming the bar as a whole. When a metal is given magnetic power by this method, that is without the two being placed in actual contact with each other it is accomplished by what is known as "magnetic induction."

Magnetic induction may be said to consist of passing the magnetic lines of force from one point to another through a separating medium which was formed by the air in this experiment. A simple experiment which will show very clearly the magnetic field of a magnet and also illustrate the powers of magnetic induction consists of distributing a lot of iron filings upon a piece of cardboard, under which a horse shoe magnet has been placed. By gently tapping the card board the iron filings will gradually arrange themselves in curves similar to that shown in Fig. 4. In this experiment the magnetic lines act inductively through the cardboard upon the iron filings. There are several metals in which magnetism can be developed by induction, such as iron, steel nickel and cobalt, including a few other substances which are affected only by very powerful magnets such as magnese. Should any of these magnetic substances be suspended between the two poles of a horse-shoe magnet they will assume the same direction taken by line connecting the two poles of the magnet together. There are other substances termed "diamagnetic" which if similarly suspended will assume a position at right angles to the poles of the magnet, as if they were repelled by them.



Phosphorus, antimony and bismuth are diamagnetic substances.

Now let us take two permanent magnets either poles of which will attract filings and bring the poles of both near each other, and it will be found that the N pole of one magnet will attract the S pole of the other. But if the like poles of both magnets be brought near each other a repulsion occurs. This is shown in Fig 5, where the suspended magnetic needle assumes a north and south position ordinarily, but upon the approach of the north pole of a second magnet to its N pole the repulsion occurs which causes the suspended needle to assume a position shown by the dotted lines. One of the basic laws of magnetism has been formed because of this action, "Like poles repel and unlike poles attract each other."

So much for magnetic phenomena in which magnets alone play a part, and now to consider the more important phenomena of electro-magnetism in which a magnetic attraction and repulsion are accomplished by the flow of a voltaic current, this action forming as it does the basis of all electro dynamic generation of electricity.

It was, in the year 1820, that Oersted, a professor in a university of Copenhagen, Denmark discovered that a magnetic needle tends to place itself at right angles to a wire carrying a current of voltaic current and from this date properly begins the history of electrical development. The experiment which illustrates a pivoted magnetic needle over which a wire is placed conducting a current of electricity.

From this it would appear that the wire carrying the current assumes all the properties of a magnet and such is a fact. Therefore during a flow of electricity there must be a magnetic field set up about the conductor carrying this flow. The field so set up around a conductor is often termed a "magnetic whirl" in that the magnetic lines of force form in circles about the conductor. This magnetic whirl assumes a definite direction of rotation depending upon the direction of the current flow producing the same. This point is illustrated in Fig. 6, by means of the arrow heads. A convenient method of determining the direction of these magnetic lines consists of one assuming himself to be swimming in the wire in the same direction as the current flow, when the magnetic lines will revolve clock fashion or from the left hand to the right. A similar method can be used to determine the polarity of electro magnets, that is if one knows that the current flows clockwise through such a winding on a magnet, entering the winding and nearest the observer this end will be the S pole.

In 1821 just a year after the discoveries of Oersted, Arago and Davy conducted experiments which proved that a piece of steel could be made magnetic by enclosing the same in a coil of wire through which a current of electricity was flowing, and in 1825 William Sturgeon constructed the

first practical electro magnet which bears his name today.

Now as to why a piece of iron or steel becomes magnetic when placed within a coil of wire over which a current of electricity is flowing, let us refer back to the magnetic whirl shown in Fig. 6. Assuming such a wire as is shown in this figure to be continuous and wrapped many times about a piece of iron, it is natural that a great many of the lines of force would act into the iron ore by magnetic induction and for this reason the core should become magnetic, its strength depending upon the number of times the conductor was placed around it, the relative distance the different turns where from the core and on quantity of current flowing through the winding. It may perhaps be well to mention again that steel once subjected to a magnetic field will retain magnetism which can, however, be dissipated by striking the steel sharply with some hard substance, but soft iron readily ceases to be magnetic once outside the influence of a magnetic field. These facts make possible many of the electrical devices operated today.

The magnetic field is a helix of wire. If such helix were suspended during a current flow it would exhibit all the qualities of a magnet and would therefore tend to arrange itself north and south. Electro-magnets of great power are made by wrapping many turns of insulated copper wire about a iron core through which a current of electricity is forced causing the core to be highly magnetic. With electro magnets as soon as the current flow ceases, just so soon does the core lose its magnetism. Permanent magnets are made from steel and usually are first saturated from some form of electro magnet as these can be constructed so much more powerful. Among the many electrical devices which are dependent upon a magnetic field for their operation, may be mentioned the telegraph, telephone, dynamos, motors, current meters, electric bell, and signals, and countless other appliances which are dependent upon the conditions produced by some of the foregoing apparatus. The basis as it were of the electrical industry.

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Local 419 (Fixture Men) of New York City have put up a gallant battle against big odds, she deserves our united support, put your shoulder to the wheel.

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No member of our Brotherhood should work for any of the Lighting Fixture Contractors of New York City, until they agree to employ our members exclusively.

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Victory is within the grasp of Local No. 419, Fixturemen, if the members of all Local Unions will grant their moral support.

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Send all communications there after that date.

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## Danger of Low Dues.

Trades unions have been thriving to such an extent in this country the past few years, says the Amalgamated Woodworker, that the average member of the organization has not had occasion to stop and consider where we are at, and so the unions have gone on adding new features which entailed increased expenses without providing for adequate revenue to meet the increased demands on their treasury. Usually the ordinary resources of nearly all organizations are taxed almost to the limit to maintain these obligations, making it impossible to accumulate funds for emergencies that are liable to arise at any time.

There is a good reason for all this. One is that neither conventions nor the referendum of any organization ever gives due consideration to expectancy of life in making laws governing death benefits; consequently unions attempt to pay sums that are utterly out of proportion to the revenue received. Some say the lapses make up the differences, but unions do not permit members to lapse if they can prevent it, and as organization is being perfected unions are continually increasing their effectiveness in successfully reducing the number of lapses.

Time was when a protracted strike or series of strikes involving considerable numbers meant the beginning of the end of the organization, whether the strikes were won or lost. That time is past. A strike, big or little, won or lost, is now looked upon as an incident in the life of an organization.

The stability of trades unions is only endangered by the desire of some of its mem-

bership to get out of the organization more than they are willing to contribute. This shortsightedness is not confined to union members in America, but seems to be universal. It is true even of Great Britain, the home of the trades union, where its highest development has been reached. Thomas Reece, the veteran labor writer of London, in a letter printed in a recent number of the American Federationist observed that there are some there, too, who look upon the payment of dues as an imposition, while to receive benefits is a right which should not be denied under any circumstances.

The primary function of our unions is to protect our distinct interest as workers. Beneficial features may be added and maintained at less cost than in any other society, and we ought to be willing to defray that cost by payment of sufficient dues to meet it and still have means to carry on the prime purpose of organizations among working people.

A few unions have fortified themselves against contingencies by providing that a certain sum per capita be held in reserve, and that amount is assured by laws making assessments mandatory. One thing is certain—union men of all trades must give closer attention to the fiscal policy of their respective organizations and provide effectual means against the possible necessity of repudiation. Of course the opponents of our movement cannot ultimately triumph, but our own aims can be gained much more speedily by wise legislation and generous support of the medium through which these ends are to be achieved.

### Delinquent Local Unions April 1, 1906.

35 .....	April 05	228 .....	Sept. 05	327 .....	July 05	408 .....	Nov. 05
89 .....	Dec. 05	229 .....	Dec. 05	329 .....	April 05	410 .....	Oct. 05
94 .....	Aug. 05	235 .....	Dec. 05	332 .....	Dec. 05	412 .....	Sept. 05
110 .....	Dec. 05	240 .....	Aug. 05	333 .....	June 05	413 .....	Oct. 04
111 .....	Dec. 04	241 .....	Dec. 05	336 .....	April 05	416 .....	June 05
115 .....	Nov. 05	252 .....	Dec. 05	337 .....	July 05	417 .....	Oct. 05
120 .....	Feb. 05	255 .....	April 05	354 .....	Mar. 05	421 .....	Dec. 05
153 .....	Dec. 05	257 .....	April 05	355 .....	Sept. 04	424 .....	Aug. 05
154 .....	June 05	260 .....	Nov. 04	357 .....	Aug. 05	425 .....	July 05
167 .....	Aug. 05	262 .....	Dec. 05	363 .....	Nov. 05	431 .....	July 05
174 .....	April 05	277 .....	Dec. 05	367 .....	Dec. 05	433 .....	June 05
175 .....	Nov. 05	281 .....	Sept. 05	373 .....	May 05	437 .....	Oct. 05
182 .....	Dec. 04	289 .....	Dec. 05	374 .....	Oct. 04	446 .....	Dec. 05
186 .....	Sept. 05	290 .....	Aug. 05	380 .....	Mar. 05	452 .....	Dec. 04
188 .....	Oct. 04	293 .....	Nov. 05	384 .....	Dec. 05	454 .....	May 05
198 .....	Nov. 05	294 .....	Oct. 04	386 .....	Sept. 04	455 .....	June 05
199 .....	Dec. 05	297 .....	May 05	393 .....	Mar. 05	456 .....	Dec. 05
202 .....	June 05	301 .....	Mar. 05	395 .....	Nov. 05	460 .....	July 04
203 .....	June 04	303 .....	Aug. 05	397 .....	Sept. 05	461 .....	July 04
219 .....	Aug. 04	312 .....	Mar. 05	399 .....	Dec. 05	467 .....	Oct. 04
223 .....	Oct. 05	315 .....	June 04	402 .....	Sept. 04	472 .....	Dec. 04
226 .....	Nov. 04	320 .....	Dec. 05	403 .....	April 05		



### Local Union No. 1.

No. 1 is really No. 1 for sure.

Times have been better for the members, but none seem to have suffered very much this winter just passed. Every prospect for the coming year is good. Although we have had a lockout, the weather was such that but few could have worked; but now the weather has concluded to behave, so has all journeymen, and we hope to see the best building season ever had in St. Louis. As to possibilities of floating brothers, they may come, but are not advised to. If they come after the expiration of time allowed by the Constitution, No. 1 will certainly take care of them.

I had the honor to represent Local Union No. 1, also the Electrical District Council of St. Louis and vicinity at the Convention at Kansas City, Mo. District Council No. 5 of the 5th District of the I. B. E. W. was organized. The following officers were elected:

President, Harry Meyers, of L. U. No. 2.

Vice President, B. H. Patwell, of L. U. No. 330.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Coleman, of L. U. No. 19.

The Executive Board are Brothers W. W. Wade, No. 309; G. M. Jackson, No. 35c; Wm. Epperson, No. 40; A. F. Roby, No. 225; A. M. Evans, No. 144.

I have the greatest hope that the District Council system will prove beneficial to the Brotherhood. True men banded together, and trusting each other, need fear no mercenary individual or corporation. To overcome any evil, by doing another is a mistake. I am sorry to say it is practiced too much. If we are honest among our own brothers, we can offset any nefarious practices. Remember your obligation. If you did not thoroughly understand what you repeated after the President when initiated it is your duty to have same read to you again, and understand the full purport of same. Your word given at the altar of your union is as binding as if given in court, although the ability or provision made to punish violators are not the same in the first as the second. But your manhood should assert itself, and cause you to refrain from violating either obligation, not through fear of punishment but of desecrating the principles of true manhood. Remember a true man is respected by the most desperate. I am accused of being a

ladies' man. I plead guilty, but not as some measure the case. I love the ladies, because they are, to my opinion, the truest, most charitable, and lovable of humanity.

If any brothers happen to go to Kansas City and desire to find any place, just go up the hill. On my return, I had my measure taken for a pair of trousers, and found that one of my legs was longer than the other. As I was turning to the right while there; I am turning to the left now, to straighten up again.

March 27, 1906 I passed another mile post in my span of life. I have now passed quite a number, and on looking back, although accused, I fail to see any record of my having done any man a malicious or premeditated wrong. But can say at the same time I can see great—I may say very great—improvement in our craftsmen, and predict universal recognition of the I. B. E. W., for it is by organization these results are acquired.

Keep together, respect those not with us, but show them you are men, and can do more good by being gentlemen. The younger men will live to see the day that the efforts of such men as our old, honest, true man and first President, Henry Miller, will be held up to their posterity as models.

I am proud to say that I am a Brotherhood man, and always ready to be of service to any member.

Remember your duty and remain true and prosperity is assured.

With pride, I sign myself,

Yours fraternally,

BALDY.

### Local Union No. 15.

Too much cannot be said of the good of demanding the union label on every article of merchandise.

We have all met many men who have said, "What is the good of me demanding a label on such and such, when I know it is not to be had in the city?"

Demand it anyhow; demand creates the supply. When the dealer finds he has a great many calls for a certain article he demands it from the wholesaler, who in turn demands it from the manufacturer.

If the wholesaler demands the union label and the manufacturer cannot supply it he loses the sale and is impressed both in mind and pocketbook that it is to his interest to get the label on his goods.

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To do this he is compelled to give his workers a living wage and Christian working hours. If every union man would make this demand labor troubles would be fewer and organized labor would find the course it has laid out much easier to follow.

The question is: Why doesn't the union man ask for the label goods? Is he afraid of the salesman's ridicule? Surely not. Perhaps he thinks as I said before, that the asking would be useless, or, again, perhaps he graciously allows "the other fellow" to take care of himself.

He can't do the latter and be "a union man," for unionism teaches us that when we help "the other fellow" we help ourselves.

The mother, wife or sister of the union man does 75 per cent of the buying and as the buyer is the only one that can give the union label its power it is "up to" the union man to instruct them as to what the different labels look like.

This is very confusing to the female buyer because of the great number of labels and the easy manner in which some of them are imitated.

To make this matter easy for the real buyers and incidentally to the man that purchases a pair of overalls thinking they are the genuine article because a paper tag on them is stamped "Union made," I should advocate a universal label of a simple design that could be recognized at a glance.

I suppose this has been threshed out more or less before now, but being ignorant of its objectionable features I'll take the stand in its favor until some one can convince me that it will not work in practice.

J. B. H., Press Sec'y, L. U. 15.  
Jersey City, N. J.

### Local Union No. 20.

As Local No. 20 has no P. S. I consider it my duty to send a few lines to our valuable journal so as the brothers out of town will see we are coming to the top rapidly. I do earnestly believe that all Locals should have some report every month, for it looks as if they are taking interest in the Brotherhood, and as for No. 20, I must say it's a pleasure to attend our meetings. There ain't many vacant seats now, like there was some time ago. I don't know what inducements our newly elected President, Brother Guy Hill, has offered the boys, but he brings the entire force of linemen from Brooklyn every meeting night, and any one that is acquainted in this borough will know that that means quite a few.

Well, the District Council has got into operation and placed a business agent in the field. A great many of you are acquainted with Brother O. G. Helmuth, as he has been walking the wood now for several years all over this country. He has quite a large territory to cover, but at present most of his time is taken up in New

York looking after this new telephone company and the New York Central and several other jobs under way at present. He has had several long talks with the officials of the new company and between the three locals we have drawn up a wage scale. I hope in my next letter to be able to say that they have started to do business, which I think they will. And you can rest assured you must have the green goods to work here now. I will just say for the benefit of delinquent brothers we are going to place your name on a blackboard in the most conspicuous place in our hall, so pay up. Don't be disgraced in that manner.

The New York and New Jersey are hiring men continually. They don't ask about your card now, as they are glad to get some good men, and a few weeks ago they fired the biggest scab they had. After doing their dirty work for years he thought he was solid. He now wants to join the union, and says he will pay any fine that is reasonable.

I don't want to take up too much space, so I will just say for those who don't get around on Tuesday eve to pay up, just send your dues by mail and our Financial Secretary, Brother W. A. Sutherland, will attend to such matters; but, if possible, try and get to our meeting for the changes in No. 20 will undoubtedly surprise you.

With best wishes to all sister Locals,

Yours fraternally,

D. A. CHRISHOLM, R. S.  
Greater New York, March 24, 1906.

### Local Union No. 28.

The subject which I wish to present to you at this time is one which is not much thought about or considered by the average wireman or lineman as they go about the daily routine of their duties, which, dangerous as they are, a considerable part of the time, become very hazardous at other times. The danger of which I speak is an accidental shock received through coming in contact with a portion of a live circuit carrying either high or low potential.

It is a common occurrence of every-day life to pick up a daily paper and read: "Mr. John Smith, of — town, was yesterday killed by coming in contact with a live wire either on a pole or from touching a lamp socket in his home or office, or some similar way by which it generally says: "He received the full force of the current through his body."

Now, let us see whether these are always facts or not.

Undoubtedly to the person seeing the accident the above version would appear about as near the truth as could be stated. But had the persons witnessing the accident been well read on this subject they would have at once taken such steps as would possibly have resulted in the end of the newspaper account reading: "Successfully revived and on the road to recovery."



In the first place we find that in a majority of cases when the victim touches the second place which puts him in a fire circuit he nearly always gives an involuntary jerk away. As a rule that breaks the contact immediately and since the contact is generally very poor the victim is really many times not subjected to the full force of the current, but only to a portion of it. However, he has received a severe shock and falls to the ground or floor apparently lifeless. A hurried examination is then made and he seems to be dead. If not attended to properly and very soon there is no doubt but that the victim will soon be entirely dead. But if taken in hand promptly and the rules for use in such emergencies put into effect there is a strong probability of saving the victim's life.

Perhaps you will ask what interest this article has for any one else outside of linemen. Is it not a fact that there have been many persons killed by the current who were not linemen or even wire men, but merely through coming in contact with a socket inside a building, and being also in contact with a ground connection. They received a severe if not fatal shock by reason of a cross in an outside transformer where, on account of lightning or faulty insulation, the secondary was in contact with the primary. Many would perhaps say that more than likely the secondary fuses would blow, but this has been disproved many times to the speaker's knowledge.

As wiremen are many times sent out to look for trouble in buildings even before the cause has been determined. As being in the transformers they are exposed to the danger of a powerful shock, as are also persons who are in the affected building.

A case happened a few years ago where a telephone wire became crossed in a pole line with a 2,000 volt line. A man standing on a hot air register in the floor of his residence took off the receiver to talk, with the result that he dropped dead. Even the delicate telephone fuse had not blown out.

An eminent doctor took up this subject several years ago and formulated a set of rules for the resuscitation from apparent death from electric shock. These were published a few times and became known to a small number of men working in the business at the time. About fourteen years ago, at Rochester, N. Y., an officer of the National Brotherhood Electrical Workers was successfully revived after two hours persistent effort on the part of two brother members, who laid him out on the roof where they had been working and notified no one till he was revived. Our Past Sixth Vice President, Brother J. P. Conner, of Dallas, Texas, was revived by heroic effort after having been shocked on a high tension line, by a brother member of No. 28, who had learned these rules while a member of No. 31, where they were introduced by the author. Another member of that Local was the foreman of a telephone crew,

and one of his men got hit on a bare wire crossed up with a 2,000 volt circuit. He had him laid out on the ground and in 20 minutes the victim commenced to breathe again slowly, but just then the ambulance and police arrived and insisted on taking him to a hospital, but the jolting and cessation of effort to revive him was too much and he died a victim of a zealous though ignorant minion of the law. On many an occasion have the police "budded in" where had they let the men who were better posted on the subject go ahead they would have saved a life.

We know of a particular case, however, where a policeman who had read up these rules saw a "trouble shooter" get shocked on a high tension direct current line at 2 o'clock in the morning, and promptly ran to him and tried to resuscitate the man.

The idea which I began to advocate in 1893 in Local Union No. 25, I still think is the proper course to pursue and is to distribute these rules to every member of our Brotherhood, every city policeman and every fireman on city fire departments or volunteers and furnish copies to post in each electric light station, each electric contractor's work shop and the store room of all telephone and telegraph companies, or wherever electric men congregate.

CLIFFORD L. HIGGINS.

### Local Union No. 40.

Having been elected Press Secretary, I will try and let the Brotherhood know that No. 40 is still in the land of the living and getting along nicely. Work here has been fairly good this winter. We have hopes of it picking up this summer.

The Citizens' Telephone has layed off all their men except the foreman and one man. They seem to be about all in.

The Bell Telephone men are not very well organized here and the inside men are in very bad shape, but we are in hopes of having them all lined up in the near future.

We organized our District Council the 19th of March. It takes in Missouri, Kansas and part of Illinois, and we hope to have good results. There is plenty of good territory for the Council to work in. Missouri has only nine Locals outside of St. Louis. Kansas has only seven and one of them delinquent since June, 1905. So you can see our part of the country is in poor condition, and I would like to see the brothers of No. 40 take more interest in the meetings than they have been. Don't stay away from three meetings out of the month and then come the fourth just to save paying your little 25 cents fine.

Now wake up, brothers, and let us put our shoulders to the wheel and build up No. 40.

With best wishes for the Brotherhood, I will ring off and say adieu to all brothers.

Yours fraternally,

W. L. EPPERSON, Press Sec'y.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 27, 1905.

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### Local Union No. 43.

As it has been a long, long time since No. 43 has had a letter in the Worker, I do not blame the Brotherhood in general if they think we are asleep. But such is not the case. We are still alive and working under as good an agreement as any Local in this part of the state.

At present we have but one scab contractor here and the most of his work is cheap houses which we cannot touch him on unless we have a strong Building Trades Alliance and this we are in the hopes of having about April 1st.

We had a lawsuit with a supposed brother who came here from Troy a year ago last January. At first he wanted to go to work without a traveling card and seemed kind of put out because he was not granted the privilege. He got up and left our meeting in a kind of haughty manner and we did not hear any more from him in over a week. Then he came to our financial secretary and deposited his card and demanded an immediate examination. We called a special meeting that night and voted to give him an examination right away. This was on a Monday night and the examining board was to examine him the next night and report at the next regular meeting, which was on the following Friday evening. By doing this the Local was doing for him a favor which they had not done very often before, but the brother did not look at it in that light. He got bull-headed and would not listen to reason. He left the meeting rooms after saying some ungentlemanly things and said he would go to work without any examination, which he did the next morning, but only worked a half a day. Then when he saw that he could not lead the Local around by the nose, why, he complained of us at International headquarters. Losing his case there, he carried the case to the courts. And last January we got a decision which was in our favor decidedly, but he got out of it without paying the costs of court.

Our Grand Secretary Collins has a copy of the judge's decision which I hope he will publish in the columns of the Worker.

I suppose some of the brothers will say that this examination business will be cut out under our new Constitution, but it would not have been so in this case as the brother had not been in the Brotherhood but a year and locals have privilege examining anybody who has not been in three years.

All I have got to say to Mr. John C. Buchanan (for that is the gentleman's name who caused us so much trouble, and himself as well), is that if he had not got bull-headed, but had followed the Constitution, he would have come out all right.

Well, I think that I have said enough for this time. I remain,

Yours truly,

ROBT. G. BRADWICK, Press Sec'y.  
Syracuse, N. Y., March 3, 1906.

### DECISION OF JUSTICE ROGERS. SUPREME COURT.

John C. Buchanan

vs.

Frank Wallace, as President of Local Union No. 43 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Onondaga Special Term, November, 1905.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Rogers, J.

The plaintiff is a member of "The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers"—a labor union having its headquarters at Washington, D. C., with subordinate local unions at the cities of Troy and Syracuse. Said local unions are numbered 392 and 43 respectively.

The plaintiff is affiliated with the Troy Local, and brings this action to compel the defendant—said Union No. 43—to admit him to membership, or compel it to permit him to work within its jurisdiction.

The parent body has a constitution and by-laws, prescribing the conditions upon which its members may or may not work; to all which the plaintiff, on becoming a member, gave his consent. One rule is that before taking employment within the territory of the local, with which he is not affiliated, he shall submit to and pass an examination by that local as to his qualifications, and if found competent receive a permit to work in the foreign jurisdiction. The plaintiff was not examined, did not obtain the necessary permit, and therefore could not lawfully work.

By this alliance with the Brotherhood, the plaintiff excluded himself from his natural right to seek and obtain employment at his trade where it would be most to his liking and from whomsoever might desire his services, and at such rate of wages as they could mutually agree upon; he placed himself where he must work under the supervision of the Brotherhood or at its will and pleasure remain idle so long as that relation should continue, and the body to which he has surrendered himself acts within its constitution and by-laws, even though the control may seem exacting or oppressive.

As the evidence does not show a violation by the defendant of its rules and regulations, and does show a failure of compliance by the plaintiff his complaint must be dismissed, but without costs.

The defendants may prepare and submit findings to the plaintiff's attorney. If not assented to after five days, they will be settled by me on two days' notice.

### Local Union No. 45.

Well, as I have not seen a letter in the Worker from No. 45 in a long time, I think it is up to some one to write one; so here goes.

Local 45 is getting along fine, new members coming in by the wholesale, 5 to 10 every meeting night. There is lots of work

around in this vicinity and good card men are in demand. If your card is not up to snuff keep away from Buffalo.

We have lost two good brothers since the first of the year. One was Brother John McDonall, who fell from a pole in Wyoming on the 6th of January and only lived two hours. The other brother was Edwin White of Lockport. He fell from a pole at the junction of Seneca and Elks streets in Buffalo on February, and he died the next morning, but I did not see any account of it in the Worker.

Brother Cy Brown has resigned as Recording Secretary (which office he held for over three years), as he has taken an exchange to manage for the Inter Ocean. Success to Brother Brown.

Tickets are out for a raffle for a pair of new climbers, which our late Brother White had ordered before he was injured and which arrived the day he died. The raffle is for the benefit of his wife and family. There were five hundred tickets issued, and by the way they are selling I think we will have to get as many more before the drawing takes place.

Brother Al. Cunningham, of Local 41, is doing some good work for the electrical workers in and around Buffalo.

Brothers Leonard and Farley are both on the sick list and have been all winter.

Brother Lester is our new Recording Secretary and he is a dandy, too.

I would like to see more letters from each Local every month, so we can know what is going on in our respective craft.

Local 45 gave a free smoker the fore part of February, which was well attended, and much good resulted from it.

I hope that we can form a District Council of all the Locals within a radius of 100 miles of Buffalo. There is about 35 Locals with a membership of about 800 members in good standing.

Now, Brother Collins, don't put this in the waste basket, but put it in the Worker, as 45 has not had a letter put in it over a year.

Yours,

A MEMBER OF LOCAL 45, I. B. E. W.  
Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1906.

### Local Union No. 54.

Since my last letter to the Worker, L. U. No. 54 has experienced a great many changes. We have lowered our initiation fee for 30 days, and are reaping a harvest of good results thereby. As we expect to have within a short time, every electrical worker who is eligible, carrying an I. B. E. W. card. We have quite a number of them in now, and are taking in new ones every meeting, and have a number of new applications up for investigation now. I note in the columns of our March Worker that the I. B. E. W. has increased in membership in the past four months at the rate of 1,000 per month, may the good work continue.

My predictions are that within the next year the I. B. E. W. will be one of the most thoroughly organized trades unions in the country. At a meeting of the District Council, No. 6 held in this city on March 10, 1906, we elected our officers and adopted a set of by-laws, and transacted a great deal of important business by which we expect to profit greatly.

Work in and about this city is not booming at present, although we only have one or two Brothers that are not working. There is a bright prospect for plenty of work when the weather opens up.

I should like to mention that the members of L. U., No. 54 would like to see a numerical list of the Local Unions of the Brotherhood, as formerly published in the Worker, with the names and addresses of the officers of each Local Union, as we believe it a matter of great convenience as well as of importance in corresponding with our sister Locals. We are at a loss to know why it has been dispensed with. If this should come to the eye of Brother Ed. Day, please write us, as we are all anxious to hear from you.

Well fearing the "blue pencil," I will close.

Yours in I. B. E. W.,

J. A. PILGER, Pres.

Columbus, Ohio, March 30, 1906.

### Local Union No. 87.

Having been appointed Press Secretary and knowing that I am expected to make good or have to show cause for not doing so, I will try to have something to say at least once a month. Local No. 87 is prospering and adding new members at every meeting. Owing to a mistake made here in the past, it is an up-hill climb, but with fairness and good business judgment, will see a radical change in our standing as a Local Union and as a sub-union of the I. B. E. W. With the formation of the District Council and the careful handling of the business with the different companies in our District, we will be able to command respect—something that has been impossible to attain in the past. The members of Local 87 are like all the rest; a few attend and the rest are never around. If each Brother would take an interest in the meetings, changes for the better would be noticeable very soon. Don't expect a few to do the work for all. Work here is fair, and the outlook is good for some time to come.

E. J. M., Press Secy.

### Local Union No. 100.

Beautiful spring is here and the fight against the open shop still goes merrily on. This fight is with the inside men, so boys remember the danger signal is still up at Jacksonville. There is every prospect of several of our scabs leaving here, so be-

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ware of all from Florida unless they have clear papers, with the green in sight.

To the outside men will say: Organize all your men, show to the non-union men it's to their interest to come in with us. Get together every one of you, so that if we are called upon we can show to all that we are union men. Our finances are in pretty good shape.

Don't misjudge the other fellow, if you think there is anything wrong demand a settlement and if not made, prefer your charges and be sure you're right.

Quit knocking and secret talks, if you have anything to say, talk out like a man. Be careful of your own business no inside no outside, but union men is what we should be.

E. J. McDONNELL.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 30, 1906.

### Local Union No. 103.

The Union Man is a man who depends upon his honesty and ability to maintain conditions fit for men to live under.

A Scab is a man who violates the Eleventh Commandment of Labor, "Thou shalt not steal thy neighbor's job," and therefore cannot be trusted on a job, or in the dark.

How can a man claim the title of a Free Man if on his own time and with his own money he cannot join the Union of his craft?

The Freest Man is the Union Man and he always gives a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

When Paul Revere took his famous ride, the men who left their farms and went into the open to fight for justice were without doubt the kind of men who, if living today, would be found staunch supporters of Trades Unionism, for it should be borne in mind that these patriots made possible the American Union.

A Union man can and does do work without having to be watched.

Union men give full weight and measure in return for Union pay, and consumers are sure of full value in return for their money when purchasing Union Labor.

Union Shops are where good mechanics are found, where the sons of poor men and of the widows will first learn to be honest; where the boy is respected and not treated as a slave; where the youthful life is protected and developed into upright manhood and skilled craftsmanship.

The Union Shops employ 85 per cent of the men working at the trade in Boston and vicinity.

The best class of workmen are always and invariably found to be members of their respective Trade Unions.

Trades Unionism not only means a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, but it also stands for Education, Conciliation, Arbitration, Freedom and Justice.

The Free Man is the Union Man and has the confidence and respect of fair people.

### Local Union No. 113.

The Local instructed me last night to write you and ask if you could put a notice in the Worker for men to stay away from Lynchburg, Va., until we can better our condition with the Bell Co. and contractors. Now, understand me, we have no trouble on hand, but if the stragglers will stay out of here for a while we think that times will be better.

Yours fraternally,

W. S. WEV.

### Local Union No. 114.

This is my first attempt for the Worker so you must excuse it. 114 is going ahead fairly well, we had 4 applications and 4 initiations last meeting night and hope to have as good a show next. Our agreement expires the first of June so we are working with a will to get a better one next term. We have a few Brothers out here and would not advise anybody to come here as we have always a lot of floaters on hand. We are affiliated with the Building Trades Council and District Labor Council and so we stand united. Our D. L. C. is a legislative body and we hope to get a labor man in the council or board of education next term. We have one good labor man in the board of education, James Simpson, Vice-President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, but he was elected on the Socialist ticket. It seems a pity that we can't hold together 365 days a year instead of parting on the most important day, election day, as the cry is now capital or labor, so let all loyal I. B. E. W. men vote for labor as you can see the old parties are not for us. Two weeks ago there appeared an ad. in our paper for linemen for Scranton and Wilkesbarre which shows that our so-called labor laws are no good as they don't engage the man until he lands in your town. We have with us John Flett, organizer for the A. F. of L., so hope he will do well as we have a great field for him to work on. I will now bring this to a close, wishing the I. B. E. W. and its officers continued success.

I am, yours fraternally,

E. A. DRURY, Press Agent.

Toronto Canada, March 31, 1906.

### Local Union No. 118.

Just a word for Local 118. We are still in existence. There has been plenty of work here this winter. We have been adding a few new ones, and still have some 4 or 5 applications voted on. Fritz Becker a deaf and dumb lineman, had the misfortune to fall and break his right leg, so it had to be amputated below the knee. As usual he was in arrears, so it falls on the Brothers to do what they can for him. He is about 36 years of age and is well known in several towns in Ohio. He fell

on Monday, March 26. His home is Chillicothe, Ohio. I am sorry to say that an ex-brother is running a bunch of scabs in Toledo, Ohio.

Hoping this will find space in the Worker I will ring off.

H. H. DAVIDSON.

Dayton, Ohio, Mar. 30, 1906.

### Local Union No. 144.

I have no doubt some of our Brothers will be surprised to see a letter in the Worker from 144, however, we have not been sleeping. We are still doing business at the old stand, and moving along very nicely. We sent Brother A. M. Evans to the District Convention on the 19th inst. and we are pleased to say Brother Evans was appointed a member of the Executive Board. Brother Evans reports business of importance transacted in the convention and we hope interest will pick up in our District. It is only necessary to do a little hustling to add a large number to our ranks, so let there be hustling done and push the cause along, the prospects are fairly good in this locality for the coming season. All Brothers seem to be busy, and room for one or two more (if they have the goods). Brother Corbett is nursing a severe case of small pox at present, though we think he will get along all right and be out in a few days. We hope so at least. Some time ago 144 entertained a large number of their friends at an oyster supper and dance and a very good time was had, and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves. We would be pleased to hear from any of our old Brothers, and I will be pleased to answer any letter from them. I hope to be able to have a better letter in the next Worker, as this is written on short notice, and news a little scarce. I hope my shortcomings will be overlooked for the present, will be in better shape next month. With best wishes to all, I am yours in the cause,

E. S. CRIPPEN, Press Secy.

Wichita, Kans., Mar. 30, 1906.

### Local Union No. 155.

Just a few lines from No. 155 to let you know we are still alive and doing business at the same old stand. We have gained one good concession from the P. T. & T. Co. The scale for the journeymen lineman is \$2.50 for nine hours. This was done by writing up a scale of wages, then signed by the employes of the company, and sent to the superintendent of construction, which was taken into consideration at once and allowed. We thank Mr. Higgins for his prompt attention in this matter. Work is only fair at present. Any brother coming this way with a good payed up card will get the best we have. Any body not right keep going till you get right.

W. M. NELSON, Press Sec'y.

Oklahoma City, March 21, 1906.

### Local Union No. 156.

Things are moving along slowly but harmoniously in this locality. We look forward to a more prosperous season than last year. The telephone companies are going to do extensive work in Texas during 1906. Many of the "hikers" are commenting pleasantly on the "good old letters" being again printed in the Worker.

Many of our boys are beginning to see the logic of patronizing the union label. It looks bad to see a "card man" adorn his "frame" with "scab" rags! Let each of us strive to live up to the obligation. It's easy if you have got the proper metal in your make-up. Let us each strive to do all the good we can to every body in general, and to the I. B. E. W. in particular.

More next month.

Sincerely and fraternally,

"OLD CRIP," Press Sec'y No. 156.

### Local Union No. 159.

No. 159 is still moving along in her quiet way, doing good where it should be done, and gathering new lights to the number of about 20, I think, in the past six months. Local 159 spread themselves on a dance February 26, and took in such financial transmission, that Treasurer Brother Tom Smith had to be sent home in a hack with a strong-arm bunch as guard. The lighting of the hall was some hot-stuff in beautiful designs, and elicited much praise from the dancers. We have the reputation here on dances and intend to hold it.

All the brothers are working at present.

The Dane County Telephone are doing some work. The Bell has just about finished cutting over to central energy. The Light Company, some new work, though the regular efficient force under Brother Tom Smith has done the work. The prospects are favorable for plenty of work in this vicinity the coming season.

Wishing all brothers success and best wishes from 159,

Fraternally,

CHAS. A. CLARK.

Madison, Wis., March 26, 1906.

### Local Union No. 163.

Now brothers I won't say anything more about what happened last year but I want to say a few words on what we expect to do this year. We can be very proud of what we accomplished last year and keep in our minds that a true rule in this life is, "that we will never pass this way again at this time" which means that the chances of today will never present themselves to us again so that what we have gained we must hang on to in an honest honorable way, and look to the present to assist the future as it has assisted in the past. I can state that if we follow the rule just mentioned, the day is coming when other

organizations will point to the Electrical Workers and say they have the right kind of foundation, they can't be torn down. We have at present a fight in this city of Wilkes Barre that discounts any labor difficulty I believe, in the country. The Board of Trade and Citizen's Alliance started to boom up a centennial to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of this diamond city, they thought as most of their class think, that the union men were like cattle who have been sticking to the Shepherds and Longs and that all union men would forget what was done some twenty months ago to the building trades councils of the Wyoming Valley with headquarters at Wilkes Barre, Pa. The centennial committee, after seeing that if the labor organizations were ignored they would lose the day so, that now the committee are working hard to settle with organization of sentiment, which is our strongest and bitterest foe. The committee expect 10,000 people in here, but I am afraid they will be disappointed because all the queens who were backed up by lodges and secret organizations, composed of Union men who just simply withdrew with their candidates and left them. Now with just two queens in the contest you can see how public opinion stands. The arches were to be erected by unfair workmen, now it is to be put up by Union men I understand. The electrical work is to be done by unfair linemen and electricians and our friend Mr. Perkins promised to donate \$5,000 worth of electric current, and the electrical firms who are all working open shop, will do the wire work, and perhaps Mr. Perkins will receive thanks from the inside contractors, and the good natured inside wiremen will work 10 hours for 8 hours pay, and then say he is satisfied as long as his employer is. Oh, my dear inside wiremen, get together, before it is too late to gain back what you have already lost, for you well know you will surely lose more. Wake up, and be honest with yourself, and then you won't have any trouble to be honest with your fellow workmen, and your employer. You well know you can't ride in Studebaker automobiles and buy the tools that are needed to bring you in the few dollars that are handed out to you by those who ride in auto's. Well I'm getting off my story, but my brother inside wiremen, understand what I mean so I hope they will excuse any bursting of feeling from me, but stand pat on the new proposed inside wiremen's Local and 163 stands ready to assist you in any shape or form which I hope we will be able to show before this is published.

As I stated before that we are afraid we will have to buck the centennial as the banner in front of the city hall advertising this affair was put up by the Wilkes Barre Gas and Electric Company's linemen, and and union man who marches under that banner must forget his obligation taken in any local union in this city, or any other city, who attends this scab, nonunion, un-

American, unchristianlike demonstration which was fostered in the breasts of enemies to American principles and fair dealing. Now to the point. We local members of 163 want traveling Brothers and members of the I. B. E. W. to remember that Wilkes Barre has at present her hands full to show the electrical workers what we have on our hands here, listen to the following:

The carpenters, plumbers, Painters, Stone masons, plasters, brick layers, linemen, and miners who have until Tuesday, April 3.

Now we implore you to advertise that this town is having its share of sour grapes so help us to keep the market down.

I could say a great deal more on these same lines if I were allowed the space, which I certainly feel sure I will be allowed.

I will close by stating that Mr. Perkins has 12 men working and he says he is getting along all right he has a new foreman but we are not worried, right will out, and we are right, beyond any doubt, so it is only a question of time. Mr. Perkins didn't jump from the cradle to general manager so we have some chance yet, I hope, to be able to give account of all settlement in my next letter.

Brothers remember to stick to your obligation and you will always carry your heart where it belongs. Now just a word on the union man. I would like some brother to give the definition of union man, here is mine: Man is composed of two separate spirits, one is for good and one is for bad. We watch a child and the first tendencies that govern a child is to get into trouble, which is the bad side, if the child had the will power of older heads his better self would call a halt before the devil had control of him, and his better spirit would tell him which is right and which is wrong, so that the good union man whether he belongs to an organization or not is the one who is honest (first, last and at all times with himself) then it is no trouble to be honest with your fellow man.

Good bye as I have to sift the ashes.

I remain fraternally yours,

W. F. BARBER, Press Secy.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

#### KEEP AWAY.

Keep away from Wilkes Barre, Penn., for the general office is advised that the lock-out which commenced about twenty months ago by the employer's association, is still in existence; all building trades are involved. They are having an industrial war in reality, and no prospect of a settlement. All I. B. E. W. members are requested to keep away from this city for they say it is a bitter fight and want all electrical workers to keep away from that city.

Hoping you will insert this in a good place, I remain

Fraternally yours,

W. F. BARBER, Press Secy.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.



**Local Union No. 179.**

As it has been some time since the brothers heard from 179, I will let them read a few lines from us.

Well, brothers, we are doing business yet. We hold regular meetings and we are trying to better ourselves. We have on the roll about twenty members and we have got the charter open now, and we expect to add five or six new lights in our next meeting. We had a very nice spread at our last meeting, and everybody had a good time.

If any of the brothers know of Geo. Woods, from Augusta, Ga., or John Mays, tell them to write to their old friend; he is still alive.

The Bell Telephone Co. is not doing much work now. The Electric Light Company is not doing much. They have got plenty to do, but they are not in any hurry to do it.

I would like very much to hear from Augusta, Ga., and also Brother George Taylor.

Brothers, the Ladies' Label League is very strong in Charleston, and they are helping the union clerks very much and getting the stores to purchase union goods. All the unions of different crafts are pulling in the same harness, and we think that Charleston will be a strong union town in a year or two.

Well, Brothers, I won't write much this time, as it is my first letter to the Worker. So I will try and get another letter in our next issue.

With best wishes to all brothers,

Fraternally yours,

J. B. WYLD, R. S. No. 179.  
Charleston, S. C., March 16, 1906.

**Local Union No. 205.**

Local 205 requests you to advertise through the Worker a Ed. Hughes, card No. 68,105. This brother came into Jackson and was given a position, the Local went good for his board, room etc., and after drawing his money, he left here for parts unknown. We wish to have his card held up wherever he deposits it, until such time as he settles with 205, or if you could suggest some means of stopping him, we would be pleased to hear from you.

Yours fraternally,

W. H. SULLIVAN, Secy.  
Jackson, Mich., March 29, 1906.

**Local Union No. 209.**

Local 209 has its charter now draped in mourning for Bros. Edward Warner and Thomas O'Conner. This is the first time our charter has been in mourning and the boys look at it with a drawn face as we all know what it means, and little we know how soon it may be draped for ourselves.

I want to say that Local No. 347, of Penn

came over in a body to turn out to both of these funerals, which shows that there is electrical workers that are not only looking for the all mighty dollar but for Brotherly love as well. There are very few Brothers traveling through here this spring, and there is very little work to travel for.

Brother C. R. Redinger has been very sick for the past three weeks, but is able to be out of bed at this writing and we would like to see him back in his harness soon.

The prospects must be looking very bright to Brothers of 209, for the cigars have been coming thick and fast from Brothers A. Laur, B. Burns, C. R. Redinger, W. Kerns, which have taken unto themselves a partner, luck with them and a Teddy Rossevelt family.

Yours fraternally,  
C. E. C., P. Sec'y.

**Local Union No. 213.**

Although Local 213 is seldom heard from through the official journal, she is still alive and kicking (perhaps kicking is rather a mild term to use), anyhow we're up to our ears in trouble now, so I'll try to give you a brief account of our biggest one.

For the past three years we have had a closed shop agreement with the Telephon Company, which ran out last December. We then got up a new schedule to present to the Company, which was drawn up in three sections, linemen, inside men, and operators. On the committee presenting schedule they were informed by the directors of the company that the operators did not wish to have a union and as this statement seemed to be corroborated by one of the committee, they promptly tore off the operator section of the agreement and started in to discuss the linemen and inside men's sections. The long and short of it was, we lost nearly every point but as work was slack we agreed that it would be rash to strike and so signed an agreement which was to be cancelled by thirty day's notice. (This agreement was never approved but I did not have it returned for over two and one-half months).

Shortly after the signing of this agreement, the operators informed us that they had signed a paper to withdraw from the union because they had been led to believe that their conditions would be greatly improved if they did so. They also claimed that coercion had been used in getting their signatures to this paper, in fact, were extremely sorry that they had signed paper, and wished to have a union. Well, our delegate to them met them and found that they were nearly unanimous in sticking to their auxiliary. The "finale" came when the superintendent of the Telephone Company called them down to his office individually and told them to either sign a paper agreeing to withdraw from their auxiliary or send in their resignations within twenty-four hours. The girls ap-

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pealed to Local 213 for support, which was promptly promised. In the meantime we wired G. V. P. Sullivan, "Operators ordered to quit their union, what shall we do?" Sullivan wired back "Stand by operators, wire me if you need me."

The operators drew up an agreement which did not ask for any increase of wages etc., but simply recognition of their union. The agreement was presented and a committee of the operators and members of 213 met the directorate the following day, but they absolutely refused to sign the agreement.

The company refused to sign a paper because they stated it would leave them liable to criminal prosecution. The girls then telegraphed to G. V. P. Sullivan, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, saying the company said that if they were to sign an agreement "none but members of the union to be employed," it would be illegal, and that if Mr. Sullivan would say that they could do so legally they would sign said agreement. Previous to this G. V. Sullivan had been informed by telegram that the company, through their superintendent, had ordered the girls to leave their union. Upon receipt of this telegram Mr. Sullivan telegraphed back, "insist that none but union operators be employed."

Upon the committee informing the board directors of the result of the telegram received from Mr. Sullivan, they said they had changed their minds since they had been talking to them and would not sign. Thereupon the girls and the linemen went out. Local Union 213 then telegraphed for Mr. Sullivan to come on the ground. Mr. Kent, superintendent of the company, also sent a telegram to Mr. Sullivan to come on the ground. He came, arriving here on February 28. A meeting was arranged with the board of directors for Thursday. Three meetings were held during the week, and at each of those meetings the directors stated that they would not sign the agreement because they would be subject to criminal prosecution if they did.

On the 5th of March we called upon Mr. G. H. Cowan, K. C., of the firm of Cowan & Reid, to be advised upon the legal difficulty raised by the company's directors. A meeting between counsel on both sides was arranged for the 7th of March. At that meeting there were present, representing the company, Messrs. McPhillips, Farrel and Dr. Lefevre, and representing the union Messrs. Cowan, Sullivan, McDougall and Manning. When it was pointed out that the proposed agreement had not called for a breach by the company of its existing agreements with non-union operators, it was admitted by the company's representatives that there was no legal objection to the proposed agreement. They, however, raised what they called business objections to the agreement—objections which the representatives of the union had been previously led to believe had been settled. Thereupon Dr. Lefevre said he and Mr. Sullivan

could, if Mr. Sullivan would meet him alone, settle the whole thing. Accordingly Dr. Lefevre and Mr. Sullivan met the following day and discussed the matter pro and con, and Dr. Lefevre, when he and Mr. Sullivan parted, said he thought that if the girls were given a charter of their own they would be all right, but that he would have to talk over the matter with Mr. Farrel before giving his final decision. At that meeting Mr. Ferrel was present and said that he could not see his way clear to advise the girls in his employ to go into the union, but Mr. Sullivan should go up and organize them himself. Mr. Sullivan called upon Mr. Kent and asked him to introduce him to the non-union operators in his employ, and Mr. Kent said that he could not do such a thing and was satisfied that the girls would not wish to meet Mr. Sullivan.

Well, G. V. P. Sullivan has left for Seattle and seemed highly disgusted with the Telephone Company's methods of doing business. We are fighting them to a standstill, they have had two of our men arrested, one for intimidation and one for fighting on the streets, we reciprocated and had 3 of their men arrested, one of which was the superintendent of the company who got so hostile at one of the strikers, taking a photo of a "scab" that he jumped on the camera and put it out of business. He had to pay for a new camera, the judge imposed a nominal fine on him. All the rest were discharged as the evidence was insufficient to convict them. They have a gang of about 20 men (excuse Mr. Editor for desecrating the word man) but none of these are any good as linemen, one or two of them might have had hooks on in their young days when out bird nesting, but that's all. I can tell you they are a sorry looking crowd, in fact are the scum of Seattle, Spokane, Portland, and other towns in the close vicinity. Seattle has also furnished about 15 scab operators and Everett 3.

I am glad to say that out of 32 operators who came out and 22 men not one has gone back or even thought about it and we've been out five weeks now. Of course a few of the boys floated out and that weakened us a great deal, but then we must remember very few hikers are millionaires.

We appealed to outside locals for financial aid and I am glad to say the results were highly gratifying, and right here I would like to express a hearty vote of thanks to all locals who have already come to our aid, and also those intending to. If any of you have lost the address, write and let me know.

I hope Mr. Editor that you will find room for this in the official journal. I'll let you have some more of it next time.

Yours fraternally,

W. E. MANNING, Pres.

Vancouver, B. C., March 29, 1906.

We will be doing business at our new home in the Pierick Building on May 1.

### Local Union No. 216.

No. 216 is getting along nicely at present with good attendance at our meetings with few exceptions. We had a sleet here last week which did considerable damage to telephone lines in general, most of which will soon be repaired.

Work is rather slow here at present. The weather has been so bad, but we have bright prospects for this spring and summer we are looking forward to a very prosperous year. If reports be true there will be lots of work in our district the coming season.

One trouble with too many of our members, they are too anxious to get new members. They want to give men cards before they are eligible. Brothers, we have enough of that kind now. Union men should be and are the best grade of mechanics which standard we must maintain and which we can't do if we give men cards before they are entitled to them.

I am heartily in accord with the A. F. of L. in regard to forming a Labor party. It is something we have needed for years. If we elect the men that make our laws why not elect men that will represent us and make some laws in our behalf. I will say in conclusion, if any of the Grand Officers happen down this way, they are always welcome.

With best wishes, I remain yours in  
I. B. E. W.,

E. L. MITCHELL,  
R. S. and P. S., Local 216.  
March 26, 1906.

### Local Union No. 239.

Perhaps that since Local No. 239 has never written a line for the Worker, there may be an idea that we are down and out. Such, however, is not the case, although we are having a hard struggle to keep afloat. The outside men are in the majority in our Local at present, but we haven't all of the outside men who are working in the city by any means. We have a few members working for the Bell, but none are employed by the Electric Light Companies in this city, but nearly all other linemen have cards or have applications handed in. As for the inside men, we are somewhat short as to members, although we expect to have quite a few applications after April 2, when the I. B. T. C. have voted to enforce the card system on all buildings. We are informed that one contractor has requested his men to all have cards after that date. We are also told that the Electric Light Companies claim that if their men join the union they can consider themselves discharged, or words to that effect. Work is slow here at present,

several of the brothers being idle with no prospects of work for several weeks to come. We believe that if we could get an organizer here now we could induce a considerable number of the men who are out to come around and get good cards.

F. B. LONG.

Williamsport, Pa., March 21, 1906.

### Local Union No. 263.

I will let the Brothers know what is doing in this man's town. We are in the heart of the anthracite coal field, and last night was the last the mines will work till after the operators and the U. M. W. of A. committees meet in N. Y. city to make some kind of a settlement, so you know that things are not very bright around here. All work is very dull just now but if the miner's strike is settled, there will be lots of line work around here and about 40 miles of trolley to be built and L. U. 263 will see that it is a card job if we can. I think that some of our Brothers that, are away from home will be floating back home. We are taking a few new members of late but there are lots of outside and inside fixers in and around this town that are not in the union yet, and it seems that they are afraid of their jobs. If we were all that way we would have no union. If any of the Brothers should come this way don't forget the Green Goods, we are not farmers but we like to see the goods. We meet the 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month at 2 p. m. If you come this way drop in Seiler-Zimmerman Building, rooms 7 and 8, and see us. Hello Harry (Dutch) Wile, why don't you write, also Chas. Shultz, where are you? Hoping to hear from you soon, and wishing all members success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

HARRY T. MORGAN, Pres.  
Shamokin, Pa., April 1, 1906.

### Local Union No. 314.

As Local No. 314 has not appeared in the Worker and I am Press Secretary, I hope this will appear in large letters.

Local No. 314 is still in the ring and stronger than ever. All our men are working and any brother coming with the goods will be treated all right.

The Automatic Telephone people are getting read to do business and will be wanting a few more men in the near future.

Organizer Young is going to be in our city for a month and we hope several new Locals will be organized in other crafts.

Wishing all the brothers a prosperous year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

R. N. MUFFLEY, Press, Sec'y.  
1454 Ellis, Bellingham, March 20, 1906.

## Local Union No. 365.

In an editorial in the March number of The Electrical Worker, you ask, can we profit by the example set us by the workmen and Trades Unionists of Great Britain? I hold that we can by making some radical changes in our actions on election day. We must cut all the lines that run to the so-called "Good" and "Safe" men who are placed on the tickets of both of the old political parties to catch the votes of workmen and who misrepresent us after election.

Our motto must be "Workmen to represent workmen." We must act as a unit. In this way we can hold the balance of power and can place our representatives in positions that will enable them to represent us. I hate taxation without representation as bitterly as did the men of '76.

It is time for the voters to wake up and look around them.

Is it possible that intelligent Americans who read the articles now being printed in the best magazines, for instance, "Cosmopolitan," "Everybody's" and "Watson's," will go to the polls and say by their vote that they want these conditions to continue. I think not. The brother of No. 50 is on the main line. The brother of No. 143 puts up an argument that hits the target. More of the same kind will suit me.

Enough on that subject. I will go back to my old love, the Union Label.

Publishing the "We don't patronize" list in our journal is a step in the right direction. The brothers can do the rest, if they care to.

It is my belief that a great many of the brothers are ashamed to ask for the label when they buy anything. They are afraid that it makes them appear ridiculous. We must get over that feeling and say to the dealer, "If you want our trade you must handle union label goods."

If this plan is followed you will soon find that the merchants like to have union made goods in his stock, but, on the other hand, if you believe the merchant when he tells you that it is almost impossible for him to secure union made goods, and buy what he wants to sell to you, you will always be found scabbing on some of your fellow workmen and women. Look into your heart and see what you think of a "scab," and I think that you will find it impossible to "scab" on the workers of any trade by buying non-union goods. I could go on along this line indefinitely. It has been said by some "card men" that I am "nutty" on the union label question, and there may be some truth in the charge. I hope so. I like to read your editorials, Brother Collins, and I find that I agree with you in a great many things. Can you give us something on the union label in the future?

Am sending you with this letter an article that I would like to have you copy for

our journal if you can do so. It is clipped from "The Christian Observer."

In regard to working conditions in this vicinity, will say that things have been pretty dull all winter, but I think that all our members will be working again when our readers get this letter.

Our delegate to the meeting of the District Council reports plenty of hot air, also a good deal of work accomplished. I think that the District Council was wise in the selection of a President. Every member should put his shoulder to the wheel and help the District Council to get their District thoroughly organized, not in spots, but in every corner. The main object of the District Council will then be accomplished and the other objects of the District Councils can be obtained without friction or trouble.

Hoping that I haven't taken up too much of your space, I am,

Yours fraternally,

HARRY TRIPP.

Fulton, Mo., March 24, 1906.

## Local Union No. 389.

Will you find room in your April Worker for this if our Press Secretary hasn't sent a letter?

As I see that our Press Secretary hasn't got onto his new job yet, I will let the Brotherhood know that we are still doing business.

Work around here is good and has been good a good share of the winter. The Opposition and Bell have been doing a lot of new work and will be doing some work on the outside this summer.

Would like to say a word in regards to other Locals in this section of the country. I don't know what is the matter but they don't seem to want to get together and do business in the right way. We have sent communication and word to other Locals and have not received any reply, it isn't because they haven't received them, because I know they have, and they come around and say the wood-walkers from up the line are no good. Of course all business have their bum things in them, but there are a few that come up the line that can be put wise.

We would like to see someone this way or some communication in regards to forming a District Council.

Would like to hear if it is a good plan to take in apprentices where we haven't got things our own way.

If there is a Brother that comes your way by the name of Arthur Stone, give him the glad hand, as he is as good as they make them.

We have been having good meetings of late, there has been about two-thirds the members at meeting that are on the books.

Will pull the plug for this time, with best wishes of success to the Brotherhood.

O. MUNGER.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Mar. 30, 1906.

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## Local Union No. 418.

Local 418 is still doing a thriving business in regard to getting new members. The results of having a good organizer have never been more clearly demonstrated than they have been in Southern California in the past three months. Brother Kennedy is carrying the country by storm for unionism. By the way, I wish to call the attention of the Brotherhood at large to the fact that we are building a Labor Temple in Los Angeles. Get in, brothers, and subscribe for stock and some day we may have the grand privilege of holding an I. C. in Los Angeles, and we can meet in a building owned and controlled by union labor.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN WHITE, Press Sec'y.  
Pasadena, Cal., March 25, 1906.

## Local Union No. 438.

You have never heard from Local 438 before, and as I have been chosen to throw the ink for this bunch, will say in the beginning that we are a small but lively baby in the Union, and although we are just beginning to cut our wisdom teeth I think you will find us, as the months roll by, a pretty healthy youngster.

We had a pleasant and profitable visit from Brother Dale Smith a short time ago and if there are any Locals in his district that have not had the pleasure of meeting him they had better get busy. He is one of those fellows who, as the old lady says, "Kinder livens things up." Come again, Brother Smith.

There is not much doing around here at this time, but we are pushing things along and hope that in the future we will be able to poke our heads into the big bunch and be of some account in the world.

We believe that by "Filling the oil cups" (paying our dues), opening the throttle (keeping our members working), getting up full speed (taking in new material), and throwing in the main switch (keeping in touch with the International), that we will have no trouble in forging to the very front ranks.

As this is our first attempt we will switch off and give some one else a chance.

Keep that Worker coming; we need it in our business.

Yours till the finish,

W. E. BARR, P. S.  
124 S. Long St., Salisbury, N. C.

## Local Union No. 466.

NOTICE.—All Locals please note that Geo. Timmony, formerly treasurer of Local 466, has been suspended from this Local for the embezzlement of the funds in his hands, amounting to about \$40.

Timmony is the wire chief for the C. U. Tel. Co. here. He has red hair, blue eyes,

light complexion, smooth face, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs about 160. He was given a chance to square himself but refused to do so and is to be treated as an ordinary thief.

Yours fraternally,

LOCAL, 466.

Belvidere, Ill., March 27, 1906.

## Local Union No. 93.

As I was re-elected Press Secretary of Local No. 93, it becomes my duty to inform the readers of our journal that the conditions here are very good. All brothers are busy. Mr. Griffin, of New York, has placed his card in here. He is foreman for the Street Railway Co., and he said it was a strictly Union job. So you see we have everything our way. We gobble every worker up coming this way, and if no good, we keep him on the move.

Brother Cook had his leg broken by a fouling pole with the Light Co.

Brothers, we expect to be in our new home in the Foulter Building by the last of April.

Wishing you all success,

C. D. LENTZ, Press Sec'y.

East Linpool, Ohio, March 20, 1906.

P. S.—We received the Worker for February and March O. K.

## DECEASED.

Geo. Twilley, Local No. 194.

James R. Wheeler, Local, No. 139.

William T. Ryan, Local No. 45.

Edward Warner, Local No. 209.

Philip Auman, Local No. 10.

Thomas O'Connor, Local No. 209.

## Till We Meet Again.

Although my foot may never walk your ways,

No other eyes will follow you so far.

No voice rise readier to ring your praise,

Till the swift coming of those future days

When the world knows you for the man you are.

You must go on and I must stay behind,

We may not fare together, you and I,

But, tho' the path to Fame be steep and blind,

Walk strong and steadfastly before mankind,

Because my heart must follow till you die.

Steadfast and strongly, scorning mean success,

Lenient to others—to yourself severe.

If you must fail, fail not in nobleness;

God knows all other failures I could bless

That sent you back to find your welcome here.

—Caroline Duer in Teachers' Bulletin.

## Fake Financial Advertising.

By THOMAS GIBSON.

In Ad Sense.

The campaign recently begun against fake advertisers in the patent medicine line by a few periodicals is a step in the right direction. The criminality of this form of soliciting has been steadily growing. At the inception of cure-all advertisements the nostrums were more or less harmless, but the promoters soon saw the necessity of creating a steady demand for their wares, and resorted to the expedient of putting alcohol and other appetite-creating drugs into the decoctions.

The criminality of such a course has already been enlarged upon, and the editor who accepts this kind of matter knowingly shares in the crime by making himself a cheap accessory. He does for a few dollars what the advertiser is doing for thousands.

While criminal advertising is most serious in the nostrum line, in that it threatens the health, lives and morals of many people there are a hundred and one other schemes directed solely at the purses of the unsophisticated, which, in the aggregate, rob the public of millions of dollars annually. These schemes find their advertising field, not in the pages of magazines or class publications, but in the columns of the daily papers. Advertisements of large salaries to inexperienced people, of fortune tellers, of ridiculous puzzles which no person could fail to solve at a glance, and for the solution of which large sums (invariably in gold) are offered; of matrimonial bureaus, and of a hundred and one other concerns have for their sole and only object the divorce of the gullible from their coin.

But the class of thieving last mentioned is not serious. It is bad enough, but the loss to each victim is limited, and experience gained by investing a few dollars with the catch-penny advertiser may be worth the cost.

There is, however, a class of advertising, the grave financial character of which is worthy of notice. Millions of dollars are annually poured into the coffers of advertising campaigners who form corporations for the purpose of fraudulently selling stock in oil, mine, timber, land, rubber, and coffee plantation companies. Out of all the money which goes to the promoters of such enterprises, not one per cent ever reverts to the "stockholder." In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the principal investment of such companies consists of its flamboyant advertising. Usually the promoters know nothing at all about oil wells, or whatever the property represented may be, but they know a great deal about the effectiveness of good advertising.

During the oil excitement in Texas a few years ago over a thousand of these companies were incorporated. In most cases their "property" consisted of nothing more valuable than a desk, two or three chairs, and a safe (always a safe); but by advertising their stocks widely in the daily papers they succeeded in selling millions of dollars worth of bogus stock certificates. The graft was so good that the Western Union Telegraph Company was compelled to install a half dozen extra operators at Beaumont to handle increased business, fully fifty per cent of which consisted of telegraphic orders for oil stocks.

The first thing a fake stock promoter does after he has purchased his desk, chairs and safe—sometimes on credit—is to cast about for prominent names to head his roster of officers and stockholders, as the exploitation of names bearing more or less weight helps him greatly. Usually he gains the use of these names by misrepresentations of his enterprise, and a generous gift of worthless stock. Most of his officers, it is true, are "has-beens." Every prospectus of one of these concerns contains a large number of "Ex" something-or-others, but no matter; "Ex-Senator Johnson" looks good in print, and a few "Ex's" combined with a picture of an oil well spouting great guns, or a lot of weary miners ascending from the bowels of Mother Earth with a load of gold ought to sell stocks—and does.

The general public possesses little comprehension of the nature of the commercial status of oil, metal and timber land, and the glamor of mystery is a deadly attraction. So much for the intrinsic merit of the fraudulent advertising stock company—that it is daily bilking the public out of great sums of money will no doubt be generally conceded.

From a technical standpoint let us consider the attitude of two other classes interested in this form of publicity, i. e., the publisher and the bona fide advertiser.

The publisher of the ordinary daily paper accepts this form of advertising with a pleasant smile. He makes his own rates and he gets cash for his space. If he is criticised, he says he is not judge and jury, that he knows nothing of the character of the stocks advertised; he is a common carrier of advertising matter not offensive nor openly criminal. Of course this is all bosh. Any intelligent man can pick up a daily paper, the columns of which are open to mountebanks, and with a blue pencil strike out every questionable advertisement in five minutes. The publisher is an in-



telligent man; he could purge his columns easily enough the trouble is, he would have to lighten his purse at the same time.

Sometimes the editor shows his independence by writing an editorial warning people against the dangers of the wares to which he helps give publicity. If his columns are crowded with the advertisements of paper oil companies, he points gravely to the dangers of speculating in such stocks. Not long ago we had the edifying spectacle of a Chicago daily talking abstinence, not temperance, but rabid abstinence editorially, and printing a full page whiskey advertisement in the same issue. Later this course was defended by the editorial writer. Can anyone imagine a more unpleasant job for an able man, capable of sound reasoning, than trying to contort his logic into shape for such a defense? Let us be consistent.

But to get back to the subject. If the editor or business manager of a paper is not sure that his advertiser is reliable, isn't it his business to find out? His paper is supported by its advertising columns, and the advertising columns depend upon the patronage received from the subscribers and readers. Can any justification whatever be found for sending matter to these readers and subscribers calculated to cause them serious monetary loss? Does not the publisher owe it to his patrons to protect them rather than to assist in robbing them? His readers are presumably the friends of his paper; they believe more or less in its probity, and consequently attach some weight to the matter advertised in its columns.

And again, the editor is assisting the fakirs in a most substantial way through his news columns. The class of grafters under consideration base their advertising campaigns on general public excitement in certain districts. The unsophisticated reader peruses first the news of rich strikes, of fortunes made in a single day at Goldfield, Beaumont, or wherever the hurrah may be. Inflamed by these exaggerated stories he falls an easy victim to the sharks whose advertisements appear in another section of the paper.

"But you can't blame us for printing the news," says Mr. Publisher. No, sir; but I do blame you for printing irresponsible advertisements.

But aside from the moral side of the question, does the publisher really gain anything in the long run by furthering the schemes of rascals? Probably not. In the first place, he drives away a great deal of good advertising. This may not be apparent at once, but it is true nevertheless. In *Ad Sense* for December, 1905, on "Brokerage Advertising," I said:

"Another fact to be considered in regard to display advertising in the financial columns of the municipal daily, is that the advertisement usually suffers from too much bad company.

"Here, the fable of the stork which suf-

fered death for being caught in company with the crows is exemplified."

I quote this because when I wrote it I did not have the present article in mind at all, but was simply attempting to point out the best advertising mediums for the bona fide stock and grain broker, founded on practical knowledge, not on theory. The quotation appears to be pertinent to the present contention.

There is another point to be considered by the publisher in regard to fake matter, and that is its effect on the future of advertising generally. It is certainly injurious. It tends to make the victims look more and more askance at all advertisements, and if this is the case, it logically follows that the effectiveness of good advertising is somewhat impaired. This may seem a little strained, but if advertising had always been so conducted that every reader of a publication could have had absolute faith in the representations of advertisers generally the effectiveness of that form of publicity would have been enhanced. It goes without saying that if the effectiveness were increased, the rates would be correspondingly higher.

And this brings us around to the other interested party, the bona fide advertiser. He displays his inducements in a locality which is being drained of much cash by fakirs. No matter what his line is he suffers. He suffers from the general discrediting of advertised wares; he suffers from the diversion of the funds of the very class he wants to reach, i. e., people who read and answer advertisements. He suffers because he cannot afford the wholesale display of the rascals. The things the bona fide man has to sell cost something, whereas, the wares of the fakir cost little or nothing. He suffers, but he makes no sound.

Neither the reliable advertiser, nor the victim of fake advertising, seems to consider the publisher responsible in any way. Think it over. If every victim of a gross misrepresentation were to consider the organ which led to his undoing an accessory, and protest vigorously, the publisher would soon begin to look twice at the matter submitted for publication. If every good advertiser were to protest against his advertisement being submerged and his territory drained by the bad advertisers, the publisher would look three times at the matter offered. There lies the cure.

It is not meant to say that publishers and editors as a class are lacking in morals—far from it—they are above the average, but as long as no protest is made, they will give the matter neither thought nor attention, and the necessity and desire for dollars in the business office are such that the protest must needs be a vigorous one.

The great army of grafters who sell nothing for something, under the pretense of selling something for nothing, have only two allies—only two methods of robbing people in a wholesale way: the public press

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and the United States mail. If these two avenues are closed to them, it means that their day is past, and that millions of dollars will be saved annually to people who are credulous and simple to a sublime degree.

And the purging of advertising columns means something else; it means dignity and dependability and honesty. It means, carried to a logical conclusion, that the advertising columns of newspapers will come to be looked upon as representing the wares and prices of responsible people, the legitimate competition of merchants or professional men. The subscriber to a paper will come to consider the advertisers as being in a measure vouched for by the organ itself (even as many magazines now vouch for their advertisers), and will patronize them accordingly.

This article is not framed with the idea that any such reform is probable, or even possible in the immediate future. That will take time, like all other reforms; but the tendency is in the right direction. If it were possible to compile a table showing the immense damage done by criminal advertisers, the figures would be so appalling as to awaken a general protest. Meanwhile, as has been said, some good may be accomplished by a protest from those most interested—the victim and the bona fide advertiser.

## Militarism and Labor.

By WILLIAM RESTELLE

Workingmen of America, what is your attitude toward war?

Do you stand opposed to militarism? Is it your wish that war, like slavery, be abolished? Would you have universal harmony supersede the international anarchy prevalent on this globe?

The more intelligent among you realize that war is disastrous to the millions who toil, that it impairs the efficiency of the working class, that it brings sorrow and destitution to many a hearth, that it impoverishes the whole people, and that it involves the brutalization of the whole race. The folly, the criminality, the unutterable horror of war are apparent to all and need not be dwelt on here.

Thus, too, with militarism. The amount of energy, ingenuity and wealth which is diverted from channels of usefulness to maintain and augment the engines of destruction devised by modern Christendom is almost inconceivable. The colossal armaments of Europe and America are paid for out of the sweat and degradation of those who work.

But the enmity of the working class to militarism is provoked not only by its financial burden, but also by the menace military power is to Democracy. Standing armies have always been ready whips in the hands

of the ruling caste to lash the proletariat into servitude. Tyranny has always utilized the soldier to crush popular liberty. Gatling guns and the militia have time and again been employed against striking workmen in America, and there is no guarantee that the propertied classes will not resort to arms in the future to defeat the ultimate triumph of labor.

It therefore behooves workingmen in all lands to unite in a crusade against militarism, and to join forces with other organizations seeking the abolition of war. This is a mission the working class might well take upon themselves, not only from self interest, but as a humanitarian object worthy of the heartiest support.

Organized labor has already endorsed and become a part of the peace movement. The leaders, the papers and the official programs of trades unionism have told the world that labor protests against the waste of militarism and the barbarities of international strife.

So far, so good. But more must be done. Labor should become a positive element in the peace movement. By so doing it will win the applause of all good men, and at the same time prove to society that it is still a great humanitarian force in the world. Trades unionism has much to gain from being in the vanguard of the peace movement.

There are several ways in which labor can boom along the cause of peace.

1. By the spokesmen and periodicals of labor more frequently and more emphatically denouncing war.

2. By making international arbitration one of the definite demands of trades unionism. Organized labor should urge upon the government the conclusion of as many arbitration treaties as possible with foreign powers.

3. By the publication of a manifesto calling upon all workmen to lend their support in the crusade against militarism, and proclaiming to the world the attitude of labor on this question.

4. By sending greetings to the larger peace societies and promising to them the support of labor in every effort calculated to ensure the peace of the world. Labor should also be represented at peace conferences.

5. By an international affiliation of labor unions for the prevention of wars. The peace movement is necessarily an international movement and should therefore receive the international support of labor. Moreover, the international solidarity of the working class needs to be strengthened and the time is now auspicious for closer consolidation.

I submit the suggestions contained in this paper to the working men and women of America, and would urge upon them the desirability of them championing this cause. Let the working class of America invite the working class throughout the world to join them in this movement to establish peace on earth and good will among men.

## The Trade Union as a Business Institution.

By HERBERT N. CASSON.

Organized Labor and Organized Capital are engaged in a fight to a finish. It is the Trade Union against the Trust—the union workingman against the monopolist.

The final outcome of this fight will affect the welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States. It is not a private scrap—it is an industrial Civil War. The question that is being decided is more than one of work and wages; it is whether this country is to be run in the interests of property or in the interests of the people.

On a question so important as this every one of us must form an opinion. If we do not investigate for ourselves and form intelligent opinions, we will be sure to believe what some newspaper says and form foolish opinions. No people are so clannish as capitalists, and as they control nearly every paper and magazine and library, their side of the question has been presented as favorably as possible, while trade unionists have been generally denounced as dangerous agitators and rioters.

Therefore, as the average American citizen is not a fanatic, but a well-meaning, fair-minded sort of a fellow, there is a demand for a clear, simple statement of the Organized Labor side of the question. Thousands of people want to "hear the other side." Every morning they read accounts of these desperate battles called strikes; they notice the wonderful organization of these gigantic armies of workingmen, and the courage with which their unions face monopolists whom the kings of Europe do not dare to offend; and they want to know what it is all about.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing secret or mysterious or foreign about Organized Labor. Any ten-year-old boy can understand it. In every large community of intelligent working people a trade union is as legitimate as a savings bank and as indispensable as a post-office.

This is an age of organization in all civilized countries. Capitalists combine into corporations and trusts to lower expenses and increase profits, and wage workers combine into unions to reduce the hours of labor and to raise wages. The "scab" capitalist is driven out of business by the trust, and the "scab" workingman is driven out of employment by the union. The man whether capitalist or workingman, who does not protect his business interests by organizing with others like himself is almost certain to become a bankrupt or a tramp.

Considered as a business proposition, from a purely selfish standpoint, the trade union and the trust are very similar; though, as we shall see further on, the trade union tends to elevate and enrich the

nation, while the trust tends to destroy it. Business is industrial warfare; and as Francis A. Walker, the noted political economist, once said: "If the wage laborer does not pursue his interest, he loses his interest."

Not even the richest millionaire can stand alone against the Wall street communism of wealth that seeks to conquer the commerce of the world. About two years ago a New York financier, rated at \$20,000,000 withdrew from the Sugar Trust, in which he had made his money, and struck out on his own account. He antagonized the great Railroad Trust and several others, and the result was that his millions melted away like snow in June. He was bankrupted so thoroughly that he was obliged to turn over to his creditors his home, his chickens and his gold watch. Such is the difficulty of playing a lone hand against the business combinations of today.

If, therefore, unions is necessary for millionaires, how much more necessary is it for workingmen, who have no "pull," no property and no social standing? A single non-union workingman can no more make a contract with a trust than a grasshopper can stop an express train. Yet both grasshoppers and workingmen have stopped trains and trusts by combining in large numbers. The individual worker has become as powerless as the individual voter. Neither can do anything alone, but by combining they can absolutely control every department of industry and government.

Take away the trade union and you take away the only hope the average workingman has of bettering his condition. A wage-worker is not like a stock-juggling financier; he has no hopes of sudden wealth. Every dollar in his pay envelope must be earned and often double-earned by hard work. He is not, generally speaking, like a bank clerk; he has little hope of being picked out and promoted. His chance of being made superintendent, at a salary of \$5,000 a year is about as probable as his chance of being sent to Congress. He has nothing to sell except his labor, and no means of getting a higher price for it except through his union.

"Recognizing the right of the capitalist to control his capital, we also claim and shall exercise the right to control our labor," said the Constitution of the St. Crispins, a shoemakers' union that exerted a great influence twenty-five years ago. And the only way that the price of labor can be controlled or increased is by the combination of all the workers who have any particular kind of labor to sell.

The days of "free contracts" between the individual worker and his employer are

gone by. Today workers are hired and fired by the hundred and often by the thousand. They have no chance to even enter their employers' office. In most cases they work for an anonymous corporation, and are treated by the company as so much raw material and numbered like trucks and drays. Neither employer nor workman knows one another by name.

Either, then, they must do as the farmers do—pay what they're asked and take what they're offered, or organize a union, elect a secretary, and send him into the company's office to make better terms on their behalf.

Abram S. Hewitt, a wealthy employer and ex-Mayor of New York, once said that it is only when the workers are organized that the contending parties in an industrial struggle are in a position to treat. "Capital will not listen," said he, "until Labor is in a position to compel a hearing."

Almost every capitalist imagines that he can increase his profits by cutting down wages. This is a great mistake, as we shall point out in another chapter; but it seems impossible to get the idea into the average capitalistic brain. Most employers, and especially those who belong to Trusts, want to make their will the only law of their employees. They want to deal with their men in the same way that old Judge Jacob Weaver dealt with the Indians. Weaver was a New Yorker who lived over a hundred years ago and who made a large fortune in the fur trade. He taught the Indians to sell their furs by weight, and persuaded them that his foot weighed one pound and that his hand a half-pound. Weaver had thus the credit, as well as the profit, of inventing the first "sliding scale" system of wages.

Consequently, if workingmen had no unions, there is no limit to the wrongs they would suffer at the hands of despotic capitalists. The misery of the victim would be as limitless as the greed of the oppressor. The competition in luxury now being waged by millionaires and their wives would cause one reduction to follow another in quick succession. Whenever a new palace was built, or a million dollars given to a college or a daughter married to a Duke, another ten-per-cent, cut-down would be ordered, or another hour added to the length of the day's work.

The trade union civilizes the capitalist. It prevents him from making a Persian Shah of himself. It draws a line between fair play and oppression and says, "Thus far, and no farther shall you go." It says to him, "This is America and not Russia; and you must do business the American way." It transforms the wage-earners from human machines into human beings.

"Whenever Capital disarms, Labor will; but not before," said Wendell Phillips. Before corporations and trusts were formed, when capitalists were weak and disorganized, there was some reason for their opposition to trade unions. But today the fight made by the Trusts against unionism is in every way unjust.

The modern capitalist is armed and organized. He is protected by every possible fortress of law. He has hired editors and professors and preachers to defend his actions and abuse his opponents. He even counts on the police, the militia and the National Guard to always champion his side of the quarrel when he disagrees with his employees. His one aim and object in life is to get as much work done for as little money as possible, and to sell the product for the highest price he can secure.

So the unorganized workers are today as helpless as sheep in a den of wolves.

"Theirs not to make reply,  
Theirs not to reason why,  
Theirs but to work and die."

Such is the predicament of the worker who has no union. The Trust-makers are racing to see who shall be the first billionaire, and they have no time to think of the insignificant \$2-a-day atoms who wriggle about in their great mines and factories.

Fifty years ago, when ten workers worked side by side with their employer, in a little wooden factory, each separate workman counted for something. He called his employer by name and was free to give advice about the business. He was much more like a partner than a hired hand. But in the gigantic plants that now exist one worker counts for as little as a leaf on a tree. The bigger the plant, the smaller the workman, is a truth that most American wage-earners have found out by experience.

This shrinkage of the workman can only be over come in two ways—by organization or by some catastrophe which greatly reduces the number of workingmen in the country. The latter happens occasionally, as after the Black Plague in Europe and during the Civil War in America, but it can hardly be recommended as a plan of reform.

Organization is, therefore, the only expedient by which the worker can retain any individual rights whatever. If he has no right to set a minimum price upon his labor, then the grocer has no right to set a price upon his groceries and the physician has no right to fix his own fee. When any body of people are prevented from combining for mutual profit, business stops and slavery begins.

"I have a right to be a man," said Francis Leiber, "because I *am* a man." The unjustifiable attempt of capitalists to ignore trade unions, to refuse arbitration and lock the office door against the elected representative of the workingmen, is a denial of those fundamental rights upon which democracy and civilization stand.

The trade union is, in short, the natural product of the present industrial system. No agitator or body of labor leaders is to be credited with the production of the Labor Movement. The cause of unionism is the instinct of self-preservation, which is most highly developed in intelligent and robust nations.

When "Uncle Sam was rich enough to give us all a farm," and when farming on a small scale was profitable, the wage-earner was more independent. If his boss refused to raise his wages, he could go west and take up land. There was even a chance, before millionaires grew up, for a poorly-paid mechanic to start a little shop of his own.

Today the bonanza farm and expensive agricultural machinery make it almost impossible for a poor man to succeed in farming, even if he could get the land for nothing, and there is no chance whatever to start a factory with ten cents and a jack-knife, as many did fifty years ago.

The 5,000,000 wage-workers in the large factory cities of America have absolutely nothing to depend upon but their weekly wages. Their Saturday pay-envelope is to them what land is to the farmer. It is their life.

And whether the pay-envelope contains much or little it is uncertain. At any time it may be stopped. A government report has shown that 65 per cent. of the unemployed men and 78 per cent. of the unemployed women of the United States were workers in the manufacturing industries.

Without any guarantee of steady employment, without political influence, without a cent of income from rent, profits or interest, without a square foot of land, without any home except the one which is hired by the month from the landlord, or without any prospects of an old-age pension, is it any wonder that the wage-workers organize unions for mutual protection? Is it any wonder that they consider trade unions to be "the indispensable means of enabling the sellers of labor to take care of their own interests," to quote the words of John Stuart Mill?

Imagine a body of 500 men and women, who go every workday to the same factory, who live in the same part of the city, who discover that they have the same interests, and are in danger from the same source, and yet who never conceive the idea of combining for self-protection! Such a thing would be impossible, except among the lowest savages.

The demands made by trade unions have invariably been fair and moderate. For several generations labor organizations demanded little else beside the abolition of old abuses which had become intolerable. When Wendell Phillips wrote the platform for the Massachusetts Labor Party in 1871, he began it with this sentence, "We affirm that labor, the creator of wealth, is entitled to all it creates." No trade union has ever struck for as extreme a demand as this.

Whatever separate unionists may think of the absolute rights of Labor, they do not as unionists demand anything more than an improvement of present industrial conditions. In Italy, Germany, France, Belgium and Austria labor organizations are revolutionary clubs of Socialists. But that is not the case in this country.

Up to 1886, American labor bodies were inclined to favor schemes for social reorganization, such as Fourierism and Socialism; but they discovered that all these schemes ended in politics and politics ended in disruption. Since that time they have been more practical and business-like. They have kept clear of political traps and idealistic propaganda. At every annual convention some well-meaning but short-sighted enthusiast proposes to transform the whole Labor Movement into a Socialist political party, but after half an hour of fireworks the resolution is voted down and the members settle back to more important business.

Every intelligent unionist believes in united political action on the part of wage-workers. He has also his ideals and dreams of what business will be like in the twenty-first century, but he does not believe in mixing dreams with his bread and butter. Since 1890, trade union conventions have refused to admit delegates from political parties.

One of the abuses, for instance, which trade unions first set out to abolish was the infamous "truck store" system, which was very common sixty years ago. This system originated partly because of the scarcity of currency and partly because of a dislike of the employers to see their working people too prosperous. It compelled a workingman to buy his goods from his employer's store, invariably on penalty of discharge.

At the end of the week or month the worker received in his "pay-envelope" a statement of his account with his boss, often showing him in debt instead of having a balance in his favor. If there was a balance, it was paid, not in cash, but by a due-bill, good for so much merchandise at the "pluck-me" store.

The employer fixed the rate of wages and also the price of the store commodities, so that nothing but a bare existence was left to the working people. A Pittsburg reporter found that the prices in a "truck store" were 60 per cent. higher than in other stores near by. And the accounts that the men received did not specify articles, but merely said: "Sugar, 50c.;" "pork, \$1.25;" "cloth, \$3.00;" etc.

It is related that in 1862 a Scranton manufacturer hung outside the door of his factory a flag with these patriotic words upon it, "Your country's call obey." One of his work-girls said to him, "Your inscription is not complete; it ought to read:

'Your country's call obey;

Work for us and take store pay.'"

In a number of States the "truck store"

has been abolished by law, but it still is one of the main causes of poverty in the mining and cotton districts. Recently at a labor meeting in Throop, Pa., a young miner named Stephen McDonald made the following remarkable statement, showing what the conditions are where no trade unions exists:

"Men," said McDonald, "you all know me around here. You know the truth of

what I say. I repeat it to you to remind you of the common lot of our misery and suffering which has made us combine to cry out for a better order of things.

"When I was six years and four months old I went to work in the breakers of the Pancoast Coal Company. I have worked nineteen years, every day that I could get. I have never been on an excursion in my life. I have never been to a theatre but twice in my life. I have not drank a drop of beer or liquor for five years, and for two years I have not smoked. I have practiced the closest economy in food. But I have never been able to accumulate \$100 in my life.

"Men, I have lived in the hamlet of Throop all my life. You and I know this has always been a company store town. We know in our hearts what that means, whatever the operators may say.

"Eleven years I worked for the Pencoast Coal Company, and during those eleven years I swear here before the Omnipotent I never handled one cent of earnings in money."

What man or woman of unbiased mind will say that such feudalistic institutions as the 'truck store' should exist in this country? Yet it would be seen today side by side with almost every factory and mine if it had not been for the opposition of organized labor. Every worker who finds cash and not a due-bill in his pay-envelope may thank the labor leaders of the last generation for it.

Another great triumph of trade unions has been the reduction of the hours of labor. Many a dapper young clerk, too feather-headed to join a union, and many a mulish non-unionist, are today enjoying twenty-four hours less work every week because of the ten-hour and eight-hour campaigns carried on by the trade unions.

We are apt to forget that 100 years ago men, women and children toiled from 78 to 84 hours a week—13 and 14 hours a day. This was the average, but many employers ground 16 hours a day out of their jaded wage-slaves.

In 1800 every laboring man and mechanic was at work at 4 a. m. At 10 they had an hour for lunch, at 3 an hour for dinner, and then on till dark. As late as 1836 women and children began work in some factories at 4:30 a. m.; and in New England it was the custom to light the lamps and work an hour before dawn, as well as an hour after—thus stealing two hours a day from rest. Even this was not enough for some greedy employers, and it was proved in a number of cases that the factory clock had been tampered with and set back half an hour.

No negro slave or Russian serf or Egyptian fellah was ever driven to the last ounce of his strength as were the first factory workers of New England. By law negro slaves could not be worked longer than 14 hours a day in winter and 15 in summer, and they were always allowed to

lounge through the day in Southern fashion. In Europe, Asia and Africa the workers have always been slow, listless and plodding.

But the factory workers of New England worked on their nerve. They condensed a European day's work into a couple of hours. 'Hurry up, you!' roared the overseer if one of them stopped to wipe the sweat from his face.

The introduction of the piece-work system made the poor dupes believe that their hustling was for their own advantage. They did not know then that "whether you work by the piece or the day, your standard of living determines the pay."

Few of the inventions of capitalism have done more physical damage to the working people than the piece-work system, especially when the workday lasted from sunrise to sunset. It scourged the vitality out of tens of thousands. It often tore a man's life out in a few years. There is no exaggeration in saying that what would be a week's work for a German or English factory worker was often turned out in a day by a New England hustler.

In every American factory city you would see men and women who were wrecked by this terrific strain. White-haired and shattered in health at 40 years of age, they drifted from job to job for a few months and then lay down to rest forever. Flesh and blood could not endure such a killing pace. First the stomach gave way, then the nerves, and finally the whole physical system collapsed. The poor used-up worker was thrown on the street like a squeezed lemon, and another man, fresh from the farm, took his place in the line.

The trade unions were the first to see the evils of this fierce system of production, and began a series of strikes for a reduction of the hours of labor. The first strike of which we have any record, which occurred in Philadelphia in 1791, was that of the carpenters for a 10-hour day. Their demand at the time was thought to be most impudent and unreasonable, and they were defeated.

Today the average length of the workday in all factories is less than ten hours; and the benefits to employer and employee of the Saturday half-holiday are being recognized. A large number of firms have reduced the hours to nine per day, and a few have established the eight-hour day and found it the most successful of all. Even the sweated garment-makers have obtained a 59-hour week, wherever they are organized.

The present demand of organized labor is for a universal eight-hour day. Such a reform would not be an experiment, as some government employees, *not all*, as required by law, have had an eight-hour day since 1869. It is interesting to know that General Banks, who introduced the eight-hour bill into Congress, had a short time before married a beautiful factory girl from Lowell, Mass. Mrs. Banks had known



what it was like to work 13 hours a day, five weary hours too many, and thus romance succeeded where political economy failed.

The eight-hour day has been in operation in Australia for 45 years, and has now been made universal in New Zealand. Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, cut down the hours of labor in the oil fields from 12 to 8 in 1896, and declares that the plan has cost a little more but gives better results.

At present every one admits what 100 years ago was maintained only by trade unions—a profitableness of rest and recreation. Unless you get working-power *into* people, you can't get it out. This was the great truth which employers and professors and political economists rejected, and which is today gradually reconstructing our whole system of economics.

The hours of labor are still far from being uniform—the school teacher, for instance, works 1,080 hours a year, while the garment-maker works 3,068 hours, or would if he had steady employment. And the conditions under which the teacher works are quite different from those endured by our fellow-citizens who make our clothes for us.

But the eight-hour day argument is slowly reaching both the capitalist's pocket and the public conscience. The capitalist is realizing that a shorter day means a better product—that jaded men and women cannot do good work. And our recreation-loving American public is beginning to understand what it means to work all through the dust and heat of summer, in the foul air of a noisy factory, for ten long hours a day.

The employer and his wife can scarcely endure even grand opera if it lasts for more than an hour without intermission; a ball or a concert becomes wearisome even with all manner of pleasurable surprises and novelties; yet the wage-worker is supposed to be as energetic as a locomotive and as tireless as Niagara from 8 a. m. until 6 at night.

In 1886 the unions made a vigorous demand for an eight-hour day, and over 200,000, chiefly in the building trades, were successful. A poem which was very popular at that time, written by J. G. Blanchard, gave the best expression to the desires of the unionists. It is given here as a fair sample of trade union poetry:

"We mean to make thins over; we're tired  
of toil for naught  
But bare enough to live on, never an hour  
for thought.  
We want to feel the sunshine, we want to  
smell the flowers;  
We're sure that God has willed it, and we  
mean to have eight hours.  
We're summoning our forces from the ship-  
yard, shop and mill,  
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest,  
eight hours for what we will.

The beästs that graze the hillsides, the birds  
that wander free,

In the life that God has given, have a better  
lot than we.

Oh, hands and hearts are weary, as the  
long, long, work-days roll,

If life's to be filled with drudgery, what  
need of a human soul?

Let the shout ring down the valleys, and  
echo from every hill,

Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest,  
eight hours for what we will."

The demand of the trade unions for a shorter workday is not a mere petition for less work and more play. It is a solution of the social problem which machinery has created. Machinery has made a reduction of hours necessary in two ways—first, by throwing thousands out of employment; and second, by placing a greater strain and responsibility on the worker. Machinery has given an intensity and strenuousness to industry which has never before been known in the history of the world. Its tendency is to become more and more automatic, and to require fewer, but better-skilled workers to manage it. And it has increased production so marvellously that it would today be profitable in many industries to inaugurate a *four-hour* day, for the benefit of the workers and the product.

No problem is more pressing than that of the unemployed. A man who is out of work is deteriorating in ability and disposition. He is a social burden and in the long run a social menace. Nothing takes the grit and self-respect out of a man as much as an unsuccessful hunt for a job.

Carrol D. Wright estimates that in prosperous times the usual number of unemployed is 1,000,000, without counting tramps, criminals, habitual paupers or wealthy parasites. That is, there are every day in the United States 1,000,000 more or less skilled workers, men and women, who *want to work*, but who cannot find an opportunity of doing so. This involves a national loss of millions a day in money, and an incalculable loss of human happiness and contentment and achievement.

The remedies proposed by most social reformers for this gigantic waste are petty and ludicrous. Charity-mongers suggest soup-kitchens, which is as sensible as to propose giving a pill to an earthquake. Doctrinaires suggest State factories, not seeing that this would create a still worse industrial tangle. Some demand a prevention of immigration, not recognizing that the causes of unemployment are domestic; not foreign. Others propose Labor Colonies, as in Germany and New Zealand, which would practically become mismanaged farms for paupers.

The only adequate and statesmanlike remedy is that advocated by organized labor—the shortening of the working day. This acts both directly and indirectly. It makes a larger labor force necessary, and also gives more rest and leisure to those who had been at work. Rest and leisure at once operate to raise the standard of

living—new wants are created, and to supply these wants more workers are employed. Thus a reduction of the hours of labor sends a wave of beneficence and prosperity all over the country, touching especially at every wage-earner's door, but stimulating the business of all legitimate capitalists as well.

The eight-hour day is a fair sample of all trade union demands. It is, as we have seen, an improvement which will benefit the entire nation, with the sole exception of those leeches and parasites who live upon the toil and miseries of others. Nothing is more untrue than to say that unionism is a selfish class movement, indifferent to those larger national aims which statesmen are supposed to consider.

Janes Adams, the founder of Hull House, Chicago, recently said: "For many years I have been impressed with the noble purposes of trade unions and the desirability of the ends which they seek." Not long since a well-known New York manufacturer made a study of unionism, and the result is that he is today advertising the union label on bill-boards and in street cars and newspapers, and has even written a book on the subject, enthusiastically commending the philosophy of organized labor.

In it he makes the following acknowledgment:

"Prior to the entrance of our firm into the field of unionism, there existed among its respective members the same aversion and antipathy for unions as at present exist with other merchants and manufacturers.

"We were firmly impressed with the theory that unions should not exist, that they destroyed the inalienable rights of citizens, and arrayed the laborer against the manufacturer and capitalist.

"Why, then, this change of heart? you may rightly ask. And we answer, not through any mercenary motive, but because the veil of darkness has been lifted from our eyes and we see and understand the principles of unionism and the justice of its policy."

The value of a trade union, not only to its own members, but to the nation, has not yet been recognized. It is difficult to persuade a corrupt man that any institution has an honest purpose; but those who have studied trade unionism, not in a college library or a bank parlor, but in the meeting-hall and the workshop, have been impressed by the wide scope of its program and the wisdom of its demands. A German writer, Dr. Jacobi, says: "The records of one trade union, however small, will yet become a matter of more importance to the historian than all the battle-charges of history."

The unionist of today will be the statesman of tomorrow. A large proportion of trade union secretaries, and thousands of the rank and file, have libraries containing the most thoughtful and profound books on social questions. Their books have not been bought for the sake of the binding, as most

Fifth avenue libraries are, but for the sake of the contents. They have been read and re-read, and, best of all, verified or corrected by hard experience. When the *Great Crisis* of the near future comes, the Abe Lincoln who shall guide the nation safely through will be a trade union graduate, at present as inconspicuous as Lincoln was when he split rails, or Grant when he sold potatoes.

Several years ago, when attending a hearing of a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, I had the pleasure of seeing a trade union secretary explain to five stupid Senators the mysteries of the initiative and the referendum. Both political parties had placed the referendum in their platforms for the previous election, yet here was a young Haverhill shoemaker explaining it to a party of politicians who had been elected to put it in operation.

It must be remembered that unions have had to develop in spite of a continuous onslaught of misrepresentation and abuse. No institution ever had more powerful enemies. The might of kings, creeds, armies and aristocracies withers away before the might of this latest world-conqueror—Organized Capital.

Every fact that could be combed up out of the hurly-burly of industrial strife, and every accusation that a host of hireling editors could invent, has been hurled against Organized Labor by Organized Capital. Labor legislation has been bought off by a swarm of lobbyists, side-tracked in committees by bribed politicians, and nullified by corrupt or prejudiced judges and inspectors.

Yet the fact still remains, which every lover of fair play must sooner or later acknowledge, that the welfare and perpetuation of this Republic depend not upon the victories of Organized Capital, but upon the growth and ultimate success of the great Trade Union Movement, which embodies the most robust, skilful and indispensable element in the nation.

### Happiness.

If thou workest at that which is before thee, following right reason seriously, vigorously, calmly, without allowing anything else to distract thee, but keeping thy divine part pure, if thou shouldst be bound to give it back immediately; if thou holdest to this, expecting nothing, fearing nothing, but satisfied with thy present activity according to nature, and with heroic truth in every word and sound which thou utterest, thou wilt live happy. And there is no man who is able to prevent this.—*Marcus Aurelius*.

Join our army of volunteer organizers. We need organizers in all sections of the country.

We are going to reduce strikes and lock-outs to the minimum, by organizing volunteer and help us.

## Trade Unionism the Only Hope.

By LIZZIE M. HOLMES,

In American Federationist.

It should be self-evident that in trade unionism the toiler finds his only hope and security while we live under the commercial system which reigns today. Sugar coat it as we may, labor is today a commodity, and the capitalist goes into the market and buys it as cheaply as it can be purchased. So there seems to be no limit to the lowering of wages were there no preventing forces. Men's very necessities compel them to compete with one another until the very lowest possible living price is reached. The fact that a man has a wife and several children does not always urge him on to demand higher wages in order to support them. He is, indeed, more helpless than the single man. He dare not be idle; his family will starve, and so he is compelled to beg for a chance to work at any price; consequently the single man is often discharged to make room for the married man whose family's needs drive him to work for less.

The one man who refuses to work unless he is better paid can accomplish but little but a hundred men doing the same thing at the same time can bring about wonderful results. The force they wield is something that must be reckoned with. Combination is the workingman's only weapon against the encroachments of well-entrenched capital.

The struggles between the two forces have been many and bitter. Great suffering, deep enmities, hunger, despair have resulted from these combats, and because of this it is said trade unions are wrong and should be destroyed. But struggles are never pleasant things. Must we then supinely submit to any wrong that is offered us? It is often a choice between "peace at any price" and "the hell of war." Who would purchase quiet at the price of liberty? Not the modern, civilized, aspiring workingman who is America's best citizen.

Combination for self-defense and security is the first lesson of the freed wage-earner. It has not been an easy lesson. The primitive type of man could hunt and fish as an individual; could even build a shelter alone and prepare the skins of animals for clothing. Association was not then so much a necessity in times of peace as a pleasure. Danger from wild animals, human enemies, the rage of the elements urged them to combine for self-defense, but in peaceful, productive labor each man could work and protect himself alone. But then, no one disputed his right to all he produced; if any one did, it was equivalent to a declaration of war. As labor became more complicated, requiring more tools and

more complex arrangements, laborers became diversified and classes sprung up. Combination for mutual security and defense became a necessity. The trade union or guild is a very ancient affair, and even yet the lesson is not universally learned.

The combination of man trade unions into one organization for the good of all is a more modern movement, and one that has made progress with some difficulty. Many obstacles have been in a manner overcome by the American Federation of Labor in this country, and the task has been a most gigantic one. In the last twenty-five years the change has been marvelous. We have had to deal with laborers from every country on the globe, speaking all languages, possessing thousands of varying prejudices, customs, tastes, and superstitions; they have been stupidly selfish, stubbornly selfish, piggishly selfish, blindly selfish, and through that very selfishness have stood in their own way; and they have been more or less steeped in ignorance and servility. But such have been caught, taught, trained, pulled, and pushed into something like order, and the first principles of mutual combination for the interest of all has seeped into their understandings. Today the workingmen of America are generally intelligent and well informed. They are far from being perfect and from really comprehending their own rights; they have not thoroughly imbibed the principle of loyalty to one another, and they are not cool and calm and suave and polite at all times, as are some employers even while deceiving and wronging them.

Every workingman knows something about the "union," and he knows that he must hold some relation to it, either that of mutual support or of direct antagonism; and every worker, from the humblest to the highest in position, is better off for the existence of the "union." The poorest toiler receives more for his labor than he would have done but for the "union." He may have denounced the trade organizations with scorn; he may have called them "tyrannical" and declared his independence of them by "working where and when and how he pleased;" but, nevertheless, he has profited by them, and but for their hardly-earned victories he would be no better situated than the Chinese coolie, working 10 hours a day for two cents.

The most noticeable strides have been made in the ranks of women workers. Twenty-five years ago women had just emerged from the seclusion and work of home. Following the trend of production

from the spinning wheel and hand loom, the kitchen bake oven and the homely needle, to the great, fast-speeding wheels of factories and mills, woman developed from the home maker and worker to the wage-earner. She became part of an army, and her work was but bits of a great whole; and yet she seemed for a long time ignorant of the great outward movement and of its importance.

Today the wage-working women of all the large cities are well organized. They are better paid and health conditions are better looked after than of yore, and in case of personal wrong the woman has not a losing battle to fight alone—a great and powerful body stands behind her to protect. Children, too, are looked after and, in a measure, kept out of the mills and shops until they are somewhat matured. Of course there are many wrongs and dire evils yet, but the good work is going on. The principles of co-operation are generally recognized as beneficial, and a wider spirit of unselfishness is permeating the ranks of working people. While realizing the necessity of energetic work in the future, we have great reason to congratulate ourselves on what has already been accomplished.

### Advertising the Trades Union.

By the REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Mike Dolan once said: "It is not what you say, so long as you keep saying it." That may go with some people, but a greater man than Mike once remarked: "You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people, all of the time." I'd rather take Abraham Lincoln's maxim as a guide-post.

In advertising the trades union, your argument must be based upon indisputable facts. These facts are readily obtainable. Sound talking points for organized labor should be furnished every trades unionist by his Local or his International, for use among non-unionists. Some "Facts in a nutshell," presenting a few clear, telling truths as to why a man should belong to the labor union, printed in attractive form, would be a good investment for most labor unions. You cannot successfully "bluff" many men into seeing things as you see them, or as you think you see them. Did you ever stop to think out the advantages of the trades union, and have you ever attempted to present them in logical form? Try it. If it does nothing else, it will prove to you how much you have been missing by failing to read your trade journal or your labor paper.

"But," somebody may ask, "why advertise the trades union? For this reason: Whatever else the trades union may be, it is largely a business proposition. The same business sense must be applied to the management of a labor union that is applied to the selling of legitimate life insurance, for instance. Some of you know

what that means, because of the methods employed by the agent who persuaded you to take out a policy in his company.

Labor union success does not come unsolicited. It comes because somebody hustles for it. And this hustling should not be limited to the business agent. If he is doing one-half the things that his office demands, he is doing twice as much as you think he is.

The advertising agent of the successful business enterprise tries, first of all, to "create an atmosphere," in which he can work. This is done in several ways, and with several purposes in view. He seeks to associate his business with certain familiar objects, so that when one thinks of these objects, one immediately thinks of the goods that he wants to sell. The "Rock of Gibraltar," "37 Varieties," and "See that Hump?" each suggests only one thing to the mind of the reader. But if the results of this advertising are to be permanent, the reputation of the business must be good.

Trades unionism needs no particular advertising as a fact or as a factor in our social life. It is already quite in evidence. But what is the first impression of the men who have occasion to think of trades unionism? Is it that the trades unionism which he knows about is conspicuous because of lawlessness, of grafting, of unreasonable demands? Or is it because of its influence as a child saver, as a benevolent organization, as a factor for the Americanization of the immigrant, as a force for the betterings of the social, the intellectual and the moral conditions of working people?

All this will count on an occasion when the trades union needs the sympathy of the public. It is the atmosphere which it has been creating. And the character of the sentiment of the public towards the union at such a time will depend largely upon the reputation or the atmosphere which it has developed.

Advertising is largely an investment from which the advertiser may secure no immediate benefit. The labor union must be content to work for the good will of the people, even though there is nothing to be immediately gained through the propaganda method which may be adopted. In other words, an educational campaign should be entered upon before the necessity arises for the requesting of public support in a particular controversy. Unreasonable prejudices must be overcome. Common misunderstandings should be eliminated. Bitter antagonism must be shown to be unfair.

It is not the purpose of this article to present an advertising scheme. That must be worked out, each union, or each city, for itself. I desire simply to point out the necessity of giving trades unionism the widest publicity, and the importance of having that publicity of such a character as to invite the non-unionist to become identified with organized labor, and to secure intelligent, sympathetic interest of the public at large.

## Trade Unions and Finance.

From the Iron Molders' Journal.

The welfare and permanent success of a trade union depends largely upon its financial basis and the methods which prevail in the management of its affairs. This truism, simple in itself and easy of comprehension, is not always recognized by members of labor organizations as it should be, and because of this, mistakes are made which could have been easily avoided by the application of a moderate degree of common sense to the problems of administration and finance. Many of the reverses which are encountered in the labor movement could have been avoided if every-day business methods had been adopted by the organization.

Organization that is such in name only cannot accomplish permanent results; discipline, wise administration, and sound financial methods must be included before any trade union can forge ahead and accomplish the objects for which it was organized. The large majority of set-backs and reverses which trade unions encounter, are to be attributed to the carelessness and indifference manifested by the members, and the business-like methods by which the administration of the organization was carried on.

Practical experience and bitter reality has taught, that this world of ours does not give something for nothing; something more than a desire for reform is required to bring about better conditions. The trade union movement is not exempt from the natural laws which affect all human activities, and it will fail or succeed, in proportion to the recognition which is given to the necessity of administering its interest on a practical business-like basis. Changes are not brought around by chance or good luck; there is cause for every effect. The trade unions, which are powerful and which protect and advance the interests of their craft, must have practical methods, and cannot conduct their organization along slipshod or hap-hazard lines. They must make preparations for future eventualities, as well as for the present-day requirements.

Unfortunately for the reputation of our present civilization the sense of justice and fair dealing manifested by many employers—from those who employ a handful of men to those huge corporations employing thousands—the strike is often the only weapon which labor can use in defense of its rights, and as a result of this trade unions assist their members financially when on strike, that they may not be forced by starvation to accept conditions which would result in their injury. The fund from which these strike benefits are paid is of the utmost importance, for should financial

support fail, the strikers would be forced by stern necessity to leave their families and seek work in other parts, or return to work for the employer who had inflicted an injury upon them, or refused to grant conditions which they were entitled to.

If a steamship left New York City bound for Liverpool with only coal enough in its bunkers to carry it half way across the Atlantic, but with the expectation that it would meet friendly vessels on the way, which would lend it enough fuel to carry it to the journey's end, or tow it into port, the action would be not one whit more reckless, impracticable or unbusiness-like than the policy adopted by some trade unions who make no adequate provision for the future, and rely upon the generosity of other organizations for financial aid, when their members are involved in serious strikes.

It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the strikes engaged in by trade unions which result in failure, were lost because the organization was unable to support financially the members involved. The volume of business which an individual or firm can handle is generally regulated by the amount of capital they can control, and the welfare and success of a trade union is regulated largely by its financial resources.

The labor union whose income is insufficient to maintain a necessary staff of officers, and provide for strike funds which will carry it through the conflicts it may encounter, cannot avoid defeat. The members of a trade union can enjoy as many benefits as they desire, they may accumulate a defense fund that will carry them safely through the most severe depressions, and protect their interest in the face of hostile action of employers' associations, but they cannot enjoy these protective features unless they are willing to pay for them, for no trade union can pay out to its membership more than it receives. It is self-evident that an organization can only pay financial benefits in proportion to its income. With the growth of large and wealthy corporations and national associations of employers there has been created new problems in the financing of a trade union, for while strikes will not be as frequent as in the past, the number of workmen involved will be larger, and the duration of the strike protracted. In many instances a union must be prepared to support a number of its members financially for months, and unless it has accumulated a sufficient fund for this purpose, or the members working should be willing to pay heavy assessments, the strikers will have to depend upon the donations received from

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other organizations. The question of finance must receive the attention of any trade union that aims to be of permanent benefit to its members; it is as important as coal to the steamship and electricity to the motor, the organization cannot forge ahead without it.

The Iron Molders' Union has for many years recognized the necessity for a sound financial basis and as a result its administration has been based on sound business principles. The molders of the country were willing to pay for what they desired, and as a result have not been disappointed. Not only have strikes involving hundreds of members been supported for periods covering a year at times, but the benefits have been paid promptly and during the present generation no strike has ever been declared off because the treasury was empty. This most gratifying record was made possible

because of two conditions which prevailed; first, the molders paid dues regularly, and secondly, the administration never allowed disbursements to exceed the receipts, unless the funds on hand were amply sufficient to see their enterprise carried to a finish. It was necessary at all times for those placed in high office to keep in mind the fact that the amount of dues paid yielded a definite sum, and to so administer our affairs that our expenditures should not exceed the income; had they done otherwise we should long ago have been the possessors of an empty treasury. When the dues were 40 cents per month the organization was administered on a 40-cent basis, when they were increased to \$1 then the basis was raised in proportion, and should the molders at any time desire to enjoy increased financial benefits, they can only do so by paying for them.

## List of Unions that Have Not Sent in Annual Reports.

The following Local Unions have not as yet sent in their annual reports to the General Office, forms for which were mailed to each and every Local Union. Financial Secretaries will kindly give this their immediate attention. Duplicate forms can be had on application.

1	33	....	95	130	158	192	231	268	304	344	376	411	441
3	38	64	99	131	159	196	233	269	308	345	377	414	442
4	39	65	100	132	160	197	234	270	309	346	379	415	443
5	40	70	103	133	162	198	235	272	310	....	382	419	444
....	41	72	104	134	163	199	236	274	311	349	384	420	445
7	46	73	107	135	165	200	238	276	314	350	387	421	446
11	47	74	108	136	....	204	241	277	316	352	388	422	447
13	48	76	110	137	168	206	242	280	318	356	391	423	449
14	49	77	113	138	170	207	....	282	319	358	392	426	450
15	51	78	114	141	172	208	245	283	322	360	399	429	453
....	52	80	116	142	173	210	247	284	326	363	400	430	457
20	53	81	117	143	175	212	....	285	328	364	401	431	459
21	54	82	119	145	176	214	252	....	331	366	402	432	....
22	56	83	122	146	177	216	253	292	....	367	403	436	465
24	57	84	123	....	178	217	258	295	334	368	404	437	466
26	58	86	124	....	183	222	259	296	335	369	406	438	470
27	60	88	125	152	187	223	263	299	....	370	408	439	....
30	61	89	128	153	189	224	264	300	339	372	410	440	473
32	62	93	129	155	190	230	266	302	342	375	....	....	....

## We Don't Patronize.

When application is made by an international union to the American Federation of Labor to place any business firm upon the "We Don't Patronize" list the international is required to make a full statement of its grievance against such company, and also what efforts have been made to adjust the same. The American Federation of Labor then uses every endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy, either through correspondence or by having a duly-authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor interview such firm for that purpose.

After having exhausted in this way every effort to amicably adjust the matter, and without success, the application, together with a full history of the entire matter, is submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for such action as it may deem advisable. If approved, the firm's name appears on the "We Don't Patronize" list in the next issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

An international union is not allowed to have pub-

lished the names of more than three firms at any one time.

Similar course is followed when application is made by a local union directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Directly affiliated local unions are allowed the publication of but one firm at any one time.

When application is made by a central labor union on behalf of any one of its affiliated local unions, the application is taken up with the international union of such local for its approval, or otherwise, before any action is taken by the American Federation of Labor. If the application be approved by the international union similar course is followed as above. Central bodies are allowed to have published the name of but one concern at any one time.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy:



## FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

**BREAD.**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.  
**CIGARS.**—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.  
**FLOUR.**—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
**GROCERIES.**—James Butler, New York City.  
**MEATS.**—Kingan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.  
**PIPES.**—Wm. Demuth & Co., New York.  
**TOBACCO.**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

## CLOTHING.

**BUTTONS.**—Davenport Pearl Button Company, Davenport, Iowa; Krementz & Co., Newark, N. J.  
**CLOTHING.**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.  
**CORSETS.**—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.  
**GLOVES.**—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.  
**HATS.**—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**SHIRTS AND COLLARS.**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.  
**TEXTILE.**—Merrimac Manufacturing Company (printed goods), Lowell, Mass.  
**UNDERWEAR.**—Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.  
**WOOLENS.**—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.  
**SHOES.**—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.  
**SUSPENDERS.**—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.

## PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

**BOOKBINDERS.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**NEWSPAPERS.**—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberley & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.  
**POTTERY, GLASS, STONE, AND CEMENT.**  
**POTTERY AND BRICK.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, Ohio; Harbison-Walker Refractory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

## MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

**CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDERS.**—S. R. Baily & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.  
**GENERAL HARDWARE.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Iver Johnson Arms Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Atlas Tack Company, Fairhaven, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Hardware Co. (Russell & Erwin Co. and P. & F. Corbin Co.), New Britain, Conn.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**IRON AND STEEL.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey &

Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Company, Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Co., New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Peckham Manufacturing Company, Kingston, N. Y.  
**IRON, ARCHITECTURAL.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.  
**STOVES.**—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## WOOD AND FURNITURE.

**BAGS.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Benis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.  
**BASKETS.**—Williams Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass.  
**BROOMS AND DUSTERS.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.  
**CARRIAGES.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**COOPERAGE.**—Northwestern Cooperage and Lumber Company, (otherwise known as the Buckeye Stave Company), of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Elgin Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.; Williams Cooperage Company and Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
**CHINA.**—Wick China Company, Kittanning, Pa.  
**FURNITURE.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Brumby Chair Company, Marietta, Ga.; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Johns Table Company, St. Johns, Mich.; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.  
**GOLD LEAF.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**LUMBER.**—Trinity County Lumber Company, Groveton, Texas; Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; Himmelberger Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, Mo.; Union Lumber Company, Fort Bragg, Cal.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.  
**LEATHER.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.  
**PAPER BONDS.**—E. N. Rewell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; J. N. Roberts & Co., Metropolis, Ill.  
**PAPER.**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y.); J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.; Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.  
**TYPEWRITERS.**—Underwood Typewriter Company, Hartford, Conn.  
**WATCHES.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Company; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor.  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**BURLAP.**—H. B. Wiggins' Son's Company, Bloomfield, N. J.  
**BILL PASTERS.**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
**RAILWAYS.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.  
**TELEGRAPHY.**—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.  
**D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.**  
**Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.**  
**C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.**  
**Lehmaier-Swartz & Co., New York City.**

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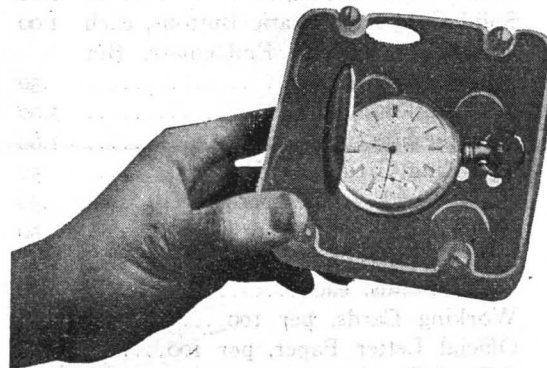
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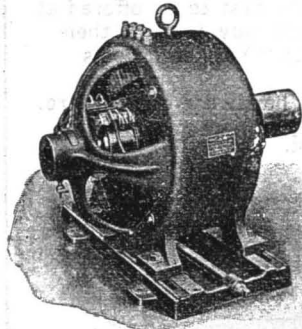
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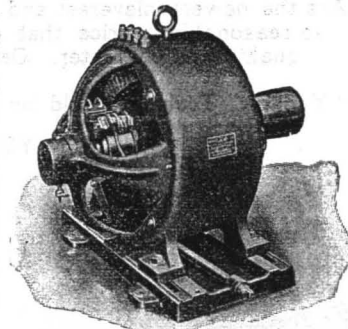
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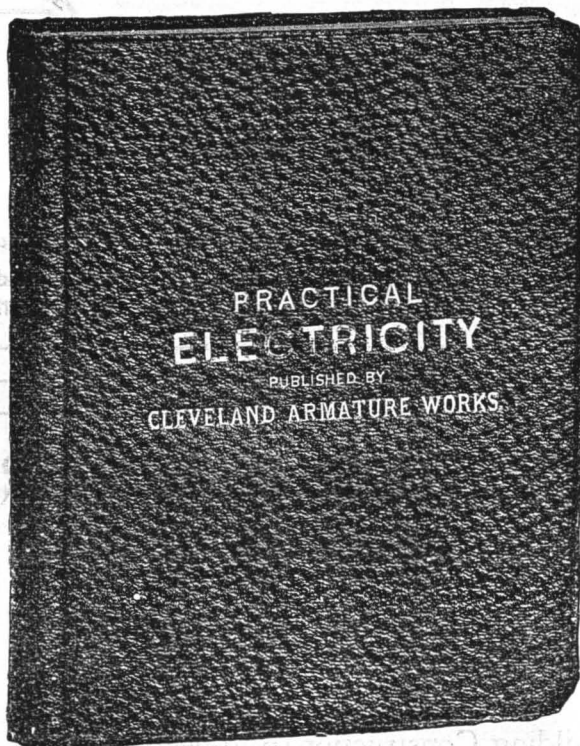


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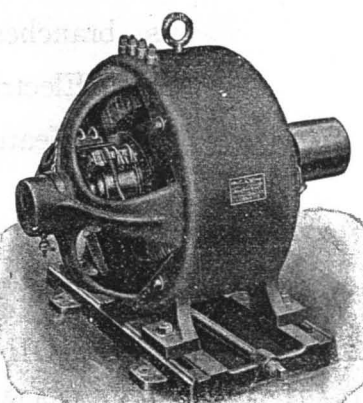
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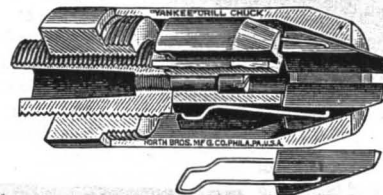
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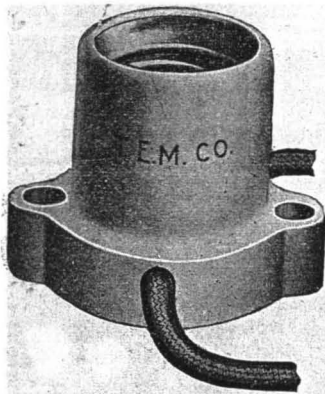
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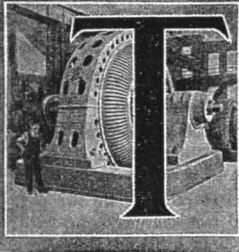
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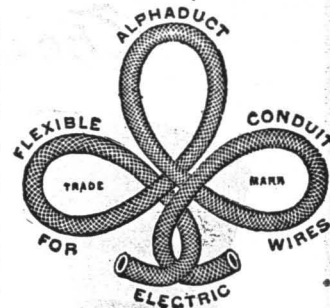
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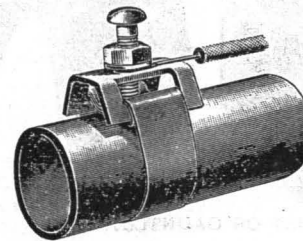


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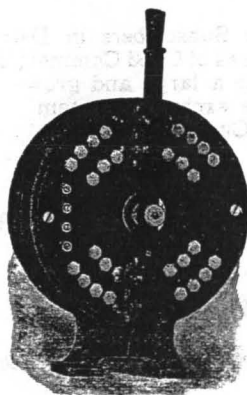
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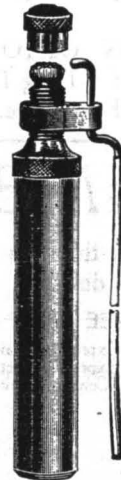
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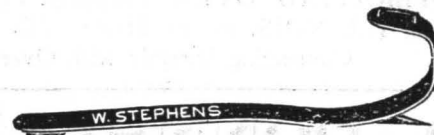
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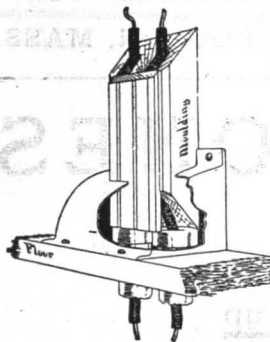
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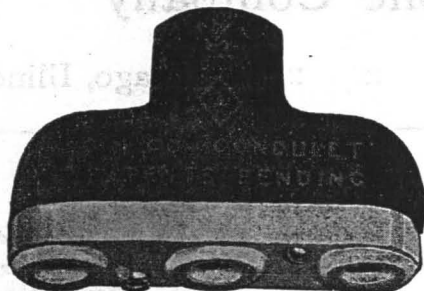
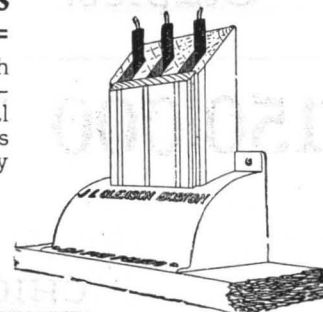
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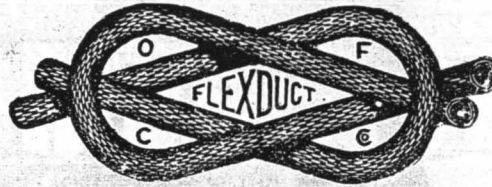
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Interior Wiring

## OSBURN FLEXIBLE CONDUIT CO.

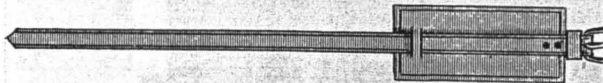
GENERAL SALES OFFICES

21 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

"PERFECTION" Stamped on your



Belts,



Safety Straps and

Climber Straps

Guarantees Quality.

Take No Other

Manufactured by OTTO BUNGE, 1130 St. Peter St., Indianapolis, Ind.

## Be Prepared For Any Emergency

By having a

# BELL TELEPHONE

In Your Residence

Empire State (Bell) Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Central New York (Bell) Telephone and Telegraph Company.

New York and Pennsylvania (Bell) Telephone and Telegraph Company.

## Three Famous Brands of Rubber Boots

Many a lineman owes his life to his rubber boots. With other people rubber boots keep out the wet; with linemen they keep out the wet AND THE ELECTRICITY. But a cracked rubber boot is a dangerous thing for a lineman to wear. His rubber boots should be the best. Here are three famous brands of rubber boots

## BOSTON :: CANDEE :: WOONSOCKET

The first are made by the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., Boston.

The second by L. Candee & Co., New Haven, Conn.

The third by the Woonsocket Rubber Co., Woonsocket, R. I.

All old reliable companies, whose goods have been a standard for 50 years.

Look on the bottom of your boots. If you find one of these three

names **YOU'VE GOT GOOD BOOTS**

## Keystone Overalls

are sold from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and for over twenty-five years have maintained the highest standard for material and workmanship. *Satisfaction guaranteed.*

### All Railroad Men Know

there is one kind that won't rip, ravel or tear; one kind that will save both worry and care; one kind that stands in a class of its own. They are branded and known as the **KEYSTONE**.

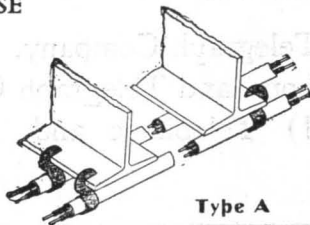


Manufactured by **CLEVELAND & WHITEHILL COMPANY**, Newburgh, N. Y.

## Is Time Worth Saving?

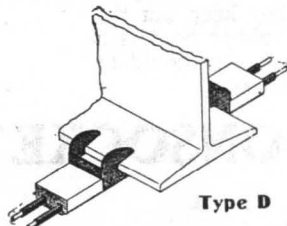
THEN USE

"S  
H  
A  
W  
M  
U  
T"



Type A

## Rapid CONDUIT Moulding Hangers



Type D

Write  
for  
Bulletin  
No. 24

**Chase-Shawmut Company**  
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

## THE Brookfield Glass Company

218 Broadway, New York

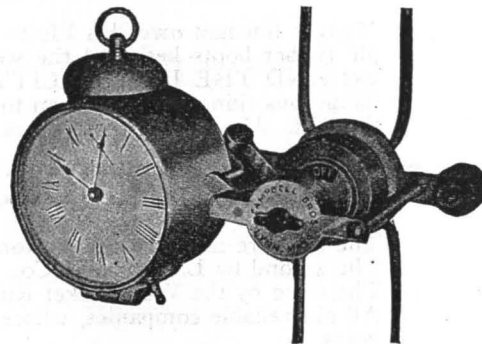
Manufacturers

GLASS INSULATORS, BATTERY JARS

AND BOTTLES

### WIREMEN

When you see window lights or any other circuit that needs automatic control, recommend the **Campbell Time Switch**.



"FINEST IN THE WORLD"

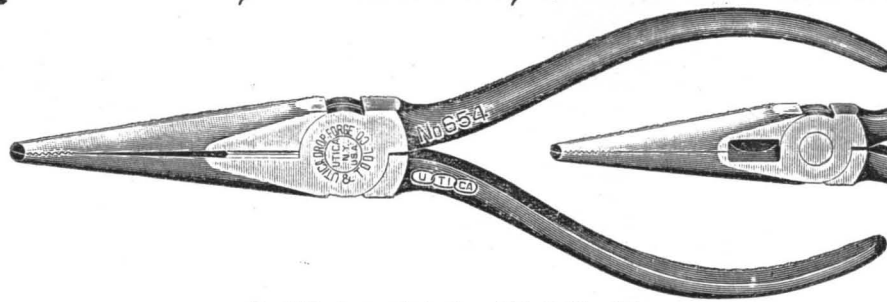
Write for Price List  
**CAMPBELL ELECTRIC CO.** LYNN, MASS.



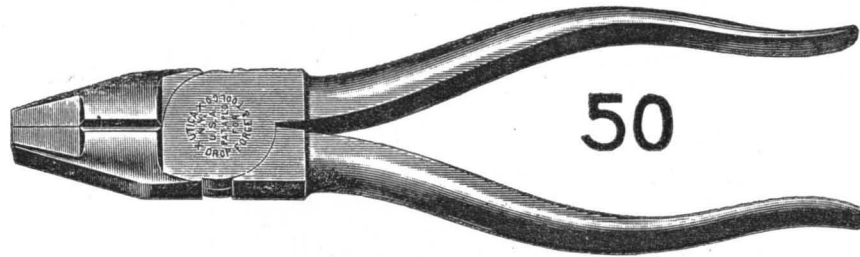
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# QUALITY, DESIGN, FINISH

UTICA TOOLS  
LEAD IN ALL



No. 654—Long Chain Nose Side Cutting Plier



No. 50—Side Cutting Plier

EASY CUTTING TOOLS THAT ARE STRONG AND DURABLE

Ask your dealer for Utica Tools  
ONLY THE GENUINE BEAR THIS



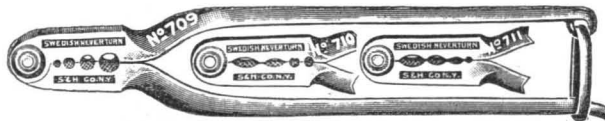
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE  
QUALITY GUARANTEED

PLIER PALMISTY, a catalog with valuable information on Pliers. Write for it. FREE.

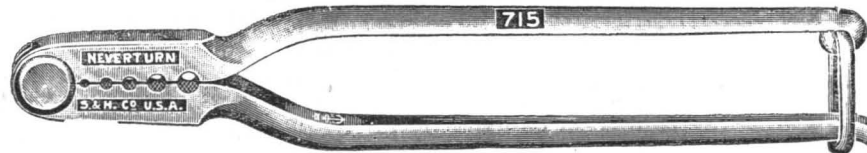
UTICA DROP FORGE & TOOL CO., 71 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

## Swedish Nevertum Linemen's Clamps or Connectors

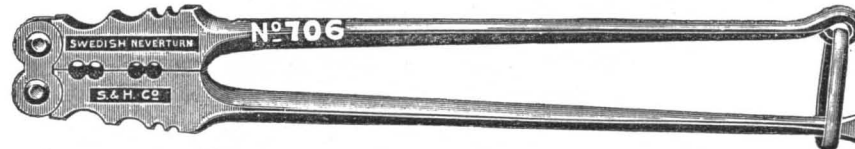
The Swedish Nevertum Tools have been used and tested for years. Have always given satisfaction to the users. The prices are within reach of all. The quality is superior to all others. Made from Electro BO-RAS-IC steel. Spring-tempered handles with round edges. The best that mechanical skill can produce. Fully warranted.



No. 709—Baby for Nos. 8 to 16 Iron Wire and 6 to 16 Copper Wire.



No. 715—For Nos. 6 to 14 Iron Wire and 2 to 14 Copper Wire, B. & S. gauge.



No. 706—Combination for Nos. 4 to 12 Iron Wire, 2 to 10 Copper Wire and 8 to 10 Sleeves.

Ask your dealer or jobber for these goods, or write for Green Book.

WE ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRICAL TOOLS IN THE WORLD.

**SMITH & HEMENWAY COMPANY**

Mfrs. Fine Electrical Tools

296 Broadway, Dept. 709, New York

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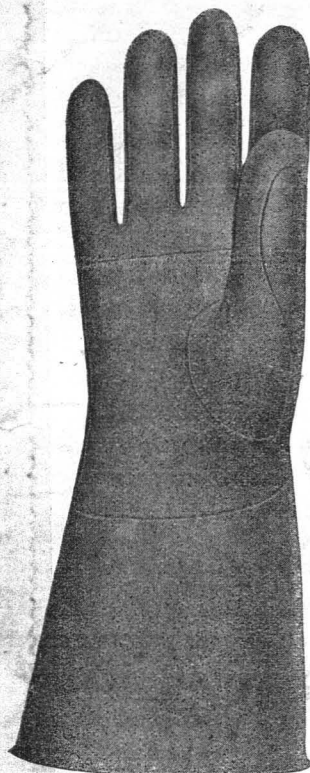
## SAFETY

### For Linemen and Electricians

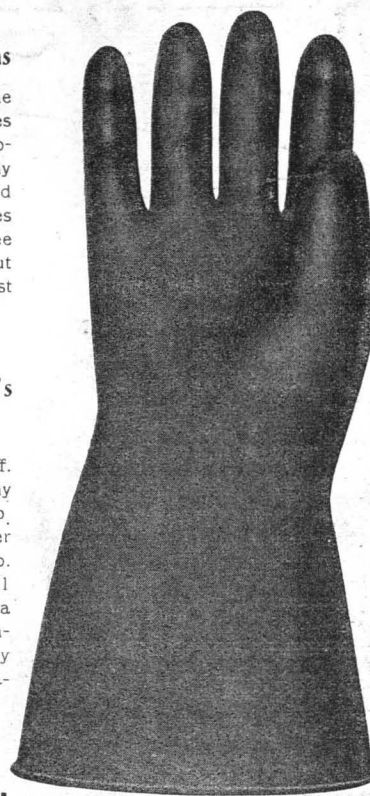
Buffalo Rubber Gloves are the only safe, practical working gloves because they are made of pure rubber, seamless, tough and absolutely airtight—Perfect Insulation. Stand a test of 5,000 volts. Buffalo Gloves are very supple, allowing a free handling of tools and wires, without that clumsy feeling, yet are the most durable, being made of all-rubber.

### BUFFALO Electricians' and Linemen's GLOVES

can be quickly put on and taken off. They are better fitting than any others and easier to work with. No. 1 style—same thickness rubber throughout—for general work. No. 2 style—same thickness as No. 1 but with a re-enforcement of extra thickness of rubber on palms and inside of fingers and thumbs—for very rough work. Write us for information and prices.



Re-enforced Glove No. 2.



Regular Glove No. 1.

**THE BUFFALO  
RUBBER MFG. CO.,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.**

## CROWN WOVEN WIRE BRUSH COMPANY

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

MANUFACTURERS OF

**HIGH-GRADE WOVEN WIRE** DYNAMO BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Lowell  
Insulated Wire  
Company

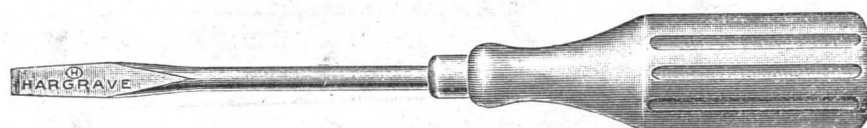


Lowell :: Mass.

RUBBER WIRES  
LAMP CORDS

**BEST** QUALITY  
FINISH  
DESIGN

Hargrave's  
**TOOLS**



Wood Handle Screwdriver

THE CINCINNATI TOOL CO. :: :: Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Write for Catalogue No. 232